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SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE


THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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No. 6

Highway & Byway

 OTABLE changes in the trust situation have occurred since our last review of the subject, and yet even at this writing it is not certain that congress will enact any additional anti-monopoly legislation at this session. "The house proposes, but the senate disposes", say the observers at Washington. It is generally understood that it is not the intention of the "upper house" of congress to pass any effective, strong, or important anti-trust bill. Some sort of a bill may "go through", but it will not add materially to the power of the government to prevent, suppress, or punish restraint of trade.

Last month we summarized the leading anti-trust measures before congress. Thanks to the forceful, able and definite communication of the attorney-general, Mr. Knox, to the chairman of the two judiciary committees, and to the informal statement issued at the White House concurrently and simultaneously therewith, all those bills and propositions have been supplanted by a measure embodying the administration's program, which, in turn, represents the "irreducible minimum" of those who earnestly desire further action against injurious combinations.

This minimum, as outlined by the attorney-general, consists of three distinct provisions:

1. Reasonable publicity, to discourage over-capitalization or the watering of stock, and to protect not only the holders of shares, but also the consuming public, which is made to pay dividends on inflated

securities and in consequence fails to reap any advantage from the alleged "economies" of the trusts. The publicity requirement is to be enforced against corporations doing interstate business, and not in all cases.

2. Strict prohibition of the acceptance, as well as the granting, of rebates or other special privileges and facilities by shippers. Under the present law only the giving of rebates is prohibited, the receiver of them being liable to no punishment.

3. Prohibition or suppression of *local underselling*. The practice of reducing prices in certain restricted markets for the purpose of destroying competitors and raising them again upon the accomplishment of that end, is notorious and familiar. While the law cannot regulate prices, the idea is that it may insist upon their being *uniform*, and treat local underselling as evidence of monopolistic intent.

Mr. Knox's identical letter to the chairmen of the judiciary committees stated the theory of the "irreducible minimum" program as follows:

"In my judgment a monopoly in any industry would be impossible in this country, where money is abundant and cheap and in the hands or within the reach of keen and capable men, if competition were assured of a fair and open field and protected against unfair, artificial, and discriminating practices.

"Two or more persons or corporations cannot by any combination or arrangement between themselves either contract or expand the rights of others to engage in similar business. The utmost they can do is to discourage the disposition to do so

by restricting the opportunities or by securing to themselves some exclusive facilities or the enjoyment of some common facilities upon exclusive terms.

"If the law will guarantee to the smaller producer protection against piratical methods in competition and keep the highways to the market open and available to him for the same tolls charged to his powerful competitor he will manage to live and thrive to an astonishing degree."



REED SMOOT

United States Senator-elect from Utah.

Under the power to regulate commerce among the states congress can undoubtedly enforce publicity as against corpora-

tions engaged to any extent in such commerce. But how can it reach manufacturing corporations—monopolies or trusts having to do with production, not with commerce? How can national legislation be made to cover practices which have no direct relation to interstate or foreign commerce? The attorney-general answers:

"Such legislation, to certainly reach producers guilty of practices injurious to national and international commerce, should, in my judgment, take the form of penalizing the transportation of the goods produced by the guilty parties, and the federal courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the suit of the government."

This, it should be noted, is a logical deduction from the doctrine promulgated by Mr. Knox in his great Pittsburg speech—the doctrine, namely, that the power of congress to regulate commerce includes the authority to exclude from such commerce persons or corporations failing to observe any conditions attached by congress to the exercise of the privilege of

engaging in it. The soundness of this view is vigorously disputed, and there is a widespread belief that the courts will not indorse the attorney-general's interpretation of the commerce clause of the constitution. It is apparent, however, that the anti-trust element in congress has adopted the Knox doctrine, and that any new legislation that may be enacted in relation to monopoly will be founded on the new and startling construction of the commerce clause.



More Signs of the Times

Approval or disapproval of opinions or propositions of a novel character is determined by one's point of view, and even more, perhaps, by one's sentiments and prejudices. But the recognition of significant and symptomatic phenomena as such requires nothing but sobriety and clearness of vision. It cannot be denied, for example, that the coal situation—the sequel of the great strike—has profoundly affected public opinion and popularized doctrines that a short time before were deemed heretical and radical in the extreme. This change will inevitably be reflected in legislation, judicial decisions, and public policy.

The two greatest and most conservative states in the Union are New York and Pennsylvania. Both are at present under the control of Republican legislatures and Republican executives. What is the position of the authorities of these states on the "paramount" question of capital and labor?



ABOUT TO HANDLE HIM WITHOUT GLOVES

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In his message to the legislature, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, firmly reiterated formerly expressed opinions concerning the evils of "free strikes" and free lockouts, and the necessity of compulsory arbitration. That such arbitration is repugnant to constitutional liberty is emphatically denied. The following passage from his message interprets itself:

"In my judgment a compulsory arbitration law could and should be passed for the settlement of difficulties between employer and employee. Such a law is entirely constitutional and feasible from a police standpoint, looking upon strikes as injurious to the public, harmful to society, and destructive to life and property. They are generally settled after all harm has been done. Why should they not be settled before the harm is done, and before large losses occur to life and property? We should recognize strikes as existing evils and as dangerous to the public good, and, while mindful of the rights of both employer and employee, adjust them from a higher standpoint, namely, for the good

of society, the preservation of the public peace, and of life and property."

Governor Odell, of New York, who opposed the Democratic proposal for national acquisition and operation of the anthracite mines as revolutionary, has likewise, though in terms somewhat vague, declared himself as favoring compulsory arbitration in certain large classes of cases. He holds that

"wherever the necessities of life are affected by disputes between employer and employee, power should be conferred on those involved to apply to the courts for relief."

He further believes that

"no power should be possessed by either capital or labor to deprive the people of that which is necessary for their welfare, but that ample authority should be lodged in the judiciary properly to enforce its mandates, and that such disputes whenever they arise should not be permitted to interfere with those rights which are paramount and necessary for the well-being of the people."

Proper legislation, he concludes, should be accorded for this arbitration either by amendment or by the enactment of new legislation.

And just as remarkable as are these utterances is the fact that they excite but little dissent, and that little of the mildest kind. Conservative organs of the "great parties" are pointing out with candor and force that the most convincing teachers of socialism, public ownership, and compulsory arbitration are not the radicals who are advocating these things, but the "practical" men who abuse the indus-



The Coal Operator: "Honestly, I hate to see all this suffering upon all sides —"



"but, Great Scot! just see how much money I'm making. I'll soon have enough to endow a college."

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

— Chicago Record-Herald.

trial power or opportunity they possess—the tax-dodgers, the franchise grabbers, the bribe-givers, and the corrupters of legislators, the monopolists who practice extortion and “coin misery into dollars and cents”, the arrogant employers who “have nothing to arbitrate” and deny to workmen the elementary rights they themselves have always exercised without challenge, the managers of public service corporations who give the worst service for the highest rates they are able to exact. These, it is now recognized generally, are responsible for the tendencies toward restriction, governmental intervention, and public ownership, and the tendencies cannot be arrested.



Free Coal and the Scarcity

Congress, several legislatures, and many city councils have been investigating the coal situation. Much suffering has resulted from the “famine” or shortage which has resulted from the great and protracted strike of the anthracite region last summer and fall, and to some extent this seems to have been “natural”. If legislation cannot prevent suspension of operations in any industry, it certainly cannot interfere with the play of supply and demand. “Nothing to arbitrate” generally means high prices, inconvenience, and hardships for the “third party”.

But in addition to the “natural” cause—excess of demand for coal over the supply—there is an impression abroad that coal dealers and operators have deliberately combined and conspired to take advantage of the exceptional circumstances and maintain the highest possible rates. These combinations have been denounced as “leagues of extortion and greed”, and the application of the anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws has been demanded by an indignant public. The individual operator or dealer is free, under the law, to charge any prices he pleases—or that the consumer can be forced to pay for his goods—but a combination for the

purpose of eliminating competition and raising prices is prohibited and punishable as conspiracy to injure the public.

Whether all these inquiries (and, in one instance, indictments of dealers for conspiracy) will have any substantial result may be doubted. Can anything else be done, of a more effective or promising character? In obedience to an almost general demand for relief congress has repealed the duty on anthracite, and provided for a rebate of the tariff on bituminous coal imported into the country within the next twelve months. This measure, excellent as far as it goes, may not justify the full expectations of its warmest advocates, for at the present prices of coal a duty of sixty-seven cents a ton is admittedly of small consequence as a check on importation. “Free coal”, under normal conditions, might discourage monopolistic combinations and prevent obstinate conflicts between operators and miners, but at the end of a year only anthracite will remain on the free list, the Dingley duty on soft coal automatically being restored by operation of law.

Government acquisition and operation of the coal mines has again been proposed as a solution of the problem, though the United Mine Workers, at their annual convention, defeated resolutions favoring it, as being socialistic in spirit and effect. Representative Jenkins, chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, has provoked much criticism by a resolution directing an inquiry into the power of the national government to seize the coal mines and the coal-carrying railroads, and other transportation facilities, and operate them for the benefit of the people; and further directing, in case the power be found to exist, the introduction by the proper committee of bills and resolutions providing for the prompt exercise thereof. Congressman Jenkins himself is represented as believing that the government possesses the power alluded to, and he is even supposed (perhaps erroneously) to have favored its use in the emergency con-

sequent upon the coal strike and the alleged combinations and trusts among operators and dealers. On the other hand, arguments are advanced by lawyers and editors to disprove the existence of this power in the national government. Undoubtedly an exhaustive study and fair report upon the question would be of considerable benefit either in checking and curbing the abuse of corporate privileges or else in expelling from the popular mind the idea that in government seizure or acquisition of the mines a remedy is available for such disorders as have been endured in the past several months.

Decidedly, the great strike has left its impress upon the country. It has popularized compulsory arbitration, it has demonstrated that the people will not submit to a coal famine caused by offensive assertion of bare legal rights; it has made even government ownership of coal mines and railways a "respectable" proposition—and the end is not yet. The so-called Gray commission has not yet rendered any award, but it has examined scores of witnesses, inquired into a large number of questions—wages, output, hours, unionism, "free labor", corporate abuses, violence in strikes, boycotting and blacklisting, etc. Whatever decision it may reach will inevitably influence the course of unionism and corporate industry. "History has been made" rapidly, and is still making. And what is public sentiment today will be law tomorrow.



Franchise Taxation and Home Rule

"The best law ever enacted by the New York legislature" is the description applied by Mr. Roosevelt, as governor of New York, to the Ford act for the assessment and taxation of "special franchises"—that is, of rights to use the streets, highways, and public property generally. The principle of the act was simplicity itself. Franchises are inseparable from real estate; they are bought and sold in the market in connection with real property, and

they have definite value as income-yielding assets. All property must be taxed, and, as franchises are property, they should be taxed as real estate.

Accordingly, in 1899, the New York legislature passed a bill enlarging the definition of real property, and providing for the taxation of the intangible rights to use the streets at the same ratio as tangible realty. This new species of property was to be assessed by the local tax commissioners, the same as other property.

The franchise-owning corporations, having paid little or nothing for their franchises up to that time, strenuously opposed the bill, but Governor Roosevelt, strongly supported by public opinion, used his influence in its behalf, and it was passed. The corporations, defeated on the main issue, changed their tactics, and opened an attack on the provision requiring local assessors to assess the franchises. They urged amendments taking away this power from the local assessors and vesting it in the state board of tax commissioners. Mr. Roosevelt and the legislature yielded on this and another point or two, and the Ford act was amended to meet the objections of the corporations.

No sooner, however, had these amendments gone into effect than the corporations attacked them in the courts as unconstitutional, on the ground that they violated the home-rule provisions of the state constitution, which provided for the assessment of property by officials elected by the people of the locality. This contention was denied by the courts of the first instance, but the appellate division of the supreme court has upheld it and declared the amended law to be null and void. There is some doubt as to the full effect of the decision, and it is possible that the invalidation of the method of levying the franchise tax does not disturb the essential provision of the law, and that local assessors may now proceed to assess the franchises along with other property. In any event, the tactics of the corporations are severely criticized, and

public opinion favors the maintenance of the principle of franchise taxation. Governor Odell proposes the substitution for this form of taxation of a less certain one

—a tax on the receipts of the corporations—but his suggestion will probably be ignored.

Meantime dissatisfaction with the methods of the public service corporations spreads even in the most conservative centers. A Brooklyn grand jury recently submitted a presentment declaring that public ownership and operation is the

only remedy for the evils of the present system of conducting public utilities.



MULAI ABDUL AZIZ
Sultan of Morocco.

Child Labor, North and South

While the South is unquestionably backward in the matter of anti-child labor legislation, the Northern states that are most advanced industrially have of late awakened to the fact that their own laws against child labor are exceedingly imperfect, and that reform should begin at home. Factory inspectors report the following conditions: In New York 16,000 children are employed in factories and shops; in Illinois, 20,000; in Pennsylvania, 35,000; in Massachusetts, 9,000. The increased percentage of illiteracy in these and other states is attributed to the increase in child labor.

Measured by the percentage of illiteracy among children between the ages of ten and fourteen, the six great industrial states of the North—the four named and Ohio and New Jersey—have gone backward instead of forward in the last ten or twelve years. Illinois, for example, is

below fourteen of her sister states in percentage of child literacy; in 1890 she was sixth in a similar table. Actual literacy has increased, but in a relative sense there has been retrogression. Immigration and increased colored population account in a degree for the unfavorable showing, but the growth of child labor is a cause of no small importance.

A vigorous demand has arisen in favor of more adequate laws and more rigid enforcement of them. Many child workers, including newsboys, are not covered by existing statutes, and the restrictive provisions of these statutes are evaded in many cases, especially through false and perjured certificates of age. Factory laws have, as a rule, educational qualifications, but they are ineffective, and many children who should be at school are at work in mines, shops, and stores—or on the street.

In New York and in Illinois it is proposed to remove these violations and evasions of the law by securing better registration of births and bringing into harmony the education and the anti-child labor statutes. Other necessary or desirable changes are under consideration, and there is little doubt that some additional legislation will be enacted in the premises in the leading Northern states. There is virtually no organized opposition to the suggested improvements, and not only the entire press, but the executives and legislators as well, would seem to be earnestly enlisted in this cause of civilization and humanity.

These movements in the North are bound to have a good effect in the South. Heretofore criticism of the "child slavery" of the Southern cotton states has been resented in many papers of that section; but the recognition by the North of its own serious sins of omission and commission in the matter of child labor will tend to inspire the best elements of the South, at bottom in full sympathy with the reform, with more respect for criticism from the same source. Child labor is a blot the thoughtful men and women are deter-

mined to wipe out. It is economically disturbing and morally detrimental in the extreme. Even anti-paternalists and individualists offer no opposition to the attempts at eradicating this evil.



Color and Public Office

Once more there is a good deal of spirited discussion in the press and elsewhere of the effects of the president's "Southern policy". But this phrase no longer refers to the appointment of Democrats to office where fit Republicans are not available. It refers to the appointment of colored citizens. Several selections of this kind have been made recently, the most notable being that of Dr. Crum to fill the office of collector of the port of Charleston.

The president himself has written to a citizen of Charleston explaining his position upon the question of "colored appointments". There can be no danger of "negro domination" in a few appointments of men of color, and, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, the issue is simply this:

"Whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government."

In the view of the president and his supporters it would be wrong, un-American, unwise, and contrary to constitutional principles to proclaim or tacitly acknowledge such a principle of action.

In the South public opinion is overwhelmingly adverse to "colored appointments", and a few of the most vehement objectors have not hesitated to threaten colored office-holders with violence. But even in the North the expediency of the policy is seriously questioned. The following comment of the New York *Herald* expresses a sentiment widely entertained in the sections that are supposed to have no violent prejudice against the negro:

Even the sincerest admirers of the president cannot help regarding that appointment [of Dr. Crum] as an ill-considered act, which will do more harm than good to the very people whom it is intended to benefit, namely, the negroes. The possible consequences of such a step as the nomination, which has aroused a storm of indignation in the South, cannot be considered without apprehension. It would take very little of this kind of administration to light the flames of a race war, in which the principal sufferers could only be the negroes.

In other words, the vindication of a sound principle may do indefinitely more harm than good when the general mind is unprepared for its reception. Many friends of the colored population have stated in interviews that the feelings of the South should be respected in the interest of the negro himself, whose advance might be checked by a revival of racial and sectional animosities.

On the other hand, it has been suggested that the principle of political equality might be effectually vindicated by appointing Northern negroes to office, especially in such cities as Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where the colored population is large and politically quite influential. The South believes that the North would be just as hostile to such a policy if brought home to it as is the great section now under criticism. Some colored appointments, of a minor sort, have been made in the North, and they have not been welcomed, it must be admitted, by those directly concerned. Preaching is proverbially easier than practice and example. It is not likely that the president will



BARON SPECK VON
STERNBERG
New Ambassador from
Germany to the United
States.

confine his experiments to the South, and the testing of Northern sentiment should prove instructive and useful.

Germany's "Agrarian" Tariff

At last the imperial government has succeeded in carrying the new tariff law through the reichstag. Several months ago its defeat seemed inevitable—not because it was too drastic, but because it was not drastic and protectionist enough. Germany's commercial treaties with the other powers expire shortly, and she has desired to renew them on a more favorable basis. As originally framed, the bill provided for higher duties on all agricultural products, and for increases of the protective tax on certain other lines of commodities. The Social Democrats and the true Liberals regarded the bill as inimical to the real interests of the empire and the masses. The higher duties, they contended, meant dearer grain and dearer meat, and a restricted market for German manufactures. On the other hand, the so-called agrarians, the landowners and the aristocracy, denounced the bill as too moderate and inadequate as a measure to protect domestic industry. In committee the bill was "revised upward" and made so agrarian that the manufacturers and merchants of the empire revolted and set on foot a strong movement against it. The Socialists and the Liberals naturally took the lead in this struggle, and the government itself, through Chancellor von Bülow, declared that the committee's draft could not possibly be accepted.

A deadlock ensued, and the bill seemed doomed to defeat. But a series of conferences with the agrarian and the conservative parties led to the adoption of a compromise, and a majority was finally secured for the modified measure. This majority, according to Professor Mommson, the great historian, represented "a selfish alliance between squirearchy and priestocracy". It not only insured the adoption of the measure, but enabled the

government to force through a radical and unconstitutional rule abolishing discussion by paragraphs and passing the bill *en bloc*, as a whole. This was done to prevent the Socialists and other opponents of the majority from resorting to obstructive tactics and time-killing oratory.

In its present form the tariff is not as protectionist as the agrarians wanted it to be, but it is more so than was the government draft. Chancellor von Bülow admitted in the reichstag that concessions had been made to the agrarians. He said: "While the government's original figures on grain are restored, the committee increases in other sections stand, including heavy advances on animals and meats". Some of the duties as fixed compare thus with the government's figures: Bacon \$9 per metric hundredweight, against \$7.50; simply prepared meat \$15, against \$8.75; meat delicacies \$30, against \$18.75; oysters \$25, against \$12.50. The production of these food articles in Germany is far below the demand, and the theory of the agrarians is that the high duties will encourage the landholders and farmers



PATROLMAN MONROE'S LONG BEAT

—Chicago Tribune.

to increase their supply. The opposition asserts that the effect will be a greater scarcity and higher prices than ever. The matter will be an issue in the next general elections, and the Socialists hope to swell their vote and their already formidable delegation in the reichstag. Public sentiment, it is reported, is hostile to the new tariff, and it may be found impossible to apply it in its present form. It will probably lead to an alliance between the Radicals and Socialists for the purpose of resisting the agrarians and clericals. Professor Mommsen, indeed, advises such an alliance, and boldly declares that the Social Democracy is now the only great party in Germany that is worthy of respect.



Trade Wars on Special Commercial Treaties

It appears that "a condition, not a theory", is confronting the great industrial nations with respect to their mutual trade relations. The commercial treaties now in force, which guarantee what is called "the most favored nation" treatment, will shortly expire, and it is plain that they will not be renewed on the old basis. In other words, the policy of general treaties securing equal privileges to all foreigners is to be superseded by a

policy of special arrangements having reference to the conditions in the particular case.

The late Mr. McKinley declared that the period of exclusiveness was past, and that an era of liberalism and broad reciprocity had been ushered in by economic necessity and enlightened interest. There is certainly much confirmation of this in the developments of the past sixteen months. The cause of reciprocity has not, it is true, made much progress, but the problem has been definitely presented, and the alternative to reciprocity is commercial war—retaliation, higher and higher tariffs, exclusion of foreign goods by each of the protectionist countries, and consequent suffering, scarcity, and depression.

There is trouble between Russia and the United States over the question of sugar bounties; trouble of a more serious nature between Russia and Great Britain over the same question; friction between Canada and this country over reciprocity, the former nation complaining that it is not getting an equivalent from us for the favors conferred by its lower tariff upon American manufacturers and farmers. Germany's new tariff has caused concern and apprehension throughout the world, and the imperial government has practically served notice upon the exporting countries that, if they desire to retain Germany's custom, they must get ready to offer equal reciprocal advantages in return.

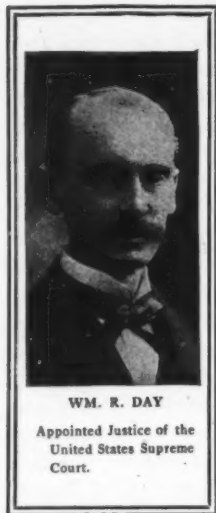
A few weeks ago the reichstag, by a large majority, only the Socialists and the Radicals opposing, adopted a resolution requesting the government to denounce the commercial treaties where the effects, in spite of the most favored nation clause, had proved injurious to Germany's interests. In the debate upon the proposition the minister of the interior stated that the United States was no longer entitled to favored nation privileges, as it had declined to grant Germany the same concessions it had made to France and Portugal in certain lines of trade. According to the German view, the most favored na-



SHOWING HIS TEETH

—Ohio State Journal.

tion principle means absolute equality of treatment as regards tariff concessions, so that if a reciprocity treaty is concluded with one country all countries having



most favored nation privileges with either or both of the parties are entitled to the same concessions as are granted by the reciprocity instrument. This, however, is not, and never has been, the American view, and there is no ground for the charge that this country has violated or evaded the spirit of the favored nation principle.

What is the meaning and the essence of the favored nation principle? An authority on international law says: "Privileges transferable under the term 'favored nation' are only such privileges as are gratuitous." And as long ago as 1839 our department of state thus defined the principle: "A covenant to give privileges granted to the most favored nation only refers to gratuitous privileges, and does not cover privileges granted on condition of a reciprocal advantage." Special reciprocity treaties are governed by special circumstances, and what we are willing to grant to Cuba, for example, in return for what we regard adequate compensating benefits we may not be in a position to grant to Canada, or to any European country.

However, it must be admitted that the régime of reciprocity seriously limits the scope and value of general treaties based on the favored nation principle. Hence the general sentiment in favor of terminating the general treaties and resorting to special reciprocity arrangements.

But it is plain that the latter method involves contention and bargaining, and multiplies the chances of disagreement. And disagreement entails tariff wars and retaliatory duties. There is bound to be much searching of hearts among the opponents of broad, full reciprocity. Nations having surplus products to sell must be willing to buy, for trade is essentially barter. No country can afford to pay specie for imports, and none does, as a matter of fact. To live on capital is to invite bankruptcy. The "Buffalo platform" was prophetic. The world has outgrown the "exclusive" system. It is liberalism and lower tariffs and freer trade that alone can avert general disaster, scarcity, stagnation, and hard times.

World Shrinkage

The conception of the shrinkage of the planet has been marvelously strengthened in the first years of the twentieth century. Imagination fails to comprehend the possibilities opened up by Marconi's success in sending wireless messages across the Atlantic Ocean. A story-teller in a current magazine is probably only a little ahead of the facts of record in depicting the management of a deal in stocks by wireless communication while on an ocean liner. Meantime the laying of submarine cables goes on. Americans have established such communication between the Pacific Coast and the new territory of the Hawaiian Islands. Great Britain has completed cable communication between London and Australia entirely through British territory: Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,240 nautical miles; Fanning Island to Fiji, 2,093 miles; Fiji to Norfolk Island, 961 miles; Norfolk Island to Brisbane, 834 miles; Norfolk Island to New Zealand, 537 miles. Beyond this, our consul at Rouen recently reported to the state department not only a project for through passenger service from Paris to Peking by rail, but announced that a combination had been decided upon with the trans-American railroads and trans-

Pacific lines, so that round-trip tickets from New York to Pekin could be sold at the former city, with the privilege of going by the Pacific and returning by the trans-Siberian route, or vice versa. The time required from New York by either route is about the same.



The Supreme Court on Mental Healing

A decision of general interest and much legal and moral significance has recently been rendered by the United States supreme court in a case involving the practice of mental healing. The postoffice department had issued a "fraud order" against a certain institution which described itself as a school of magnetic healing. The delivery of mail to that institution was forbidden by that order, exactly as it is forbidden, on satisfactory evidence, in the case of gambling resorts, bucket-shops, and "get-rich-quick" associations. The general manager of the institution applied for an injunction to restrain the execution of the fraud order, and set up a number of constitutional objections. The supreme court did not pass upon these, however, but granted the injunction prayed for on the ground that the statutes under which the postal authorities acted did not apply to practices the efficacy of which is a matter of faith and opinion. Justice Peckham, who delivered the judgment of the court, said in part:

As the effectiveness of almost any particular method of treatment of disease is, to a more or less extent, a fruitful source of difference of opinion, even though the great majority may be of one way of thinking, the efficacy of any special method is certainly not a matter for the decision of the postmaster-general within these statutes relative to fraud. Unless the question may be reduced to one of fact, as distinguished from mere opinion, we think these statutes cannot be invoked for the purpose of stopping the delivery of mail matter.

To what extent the body is affected by the condition of the mind, reasoned the

court, no one can accurately say. It cannot be alleged that it is a fraud for one person to contend that the mind has an effect upon the body greater than a vast majority of intelligent people might be willing to admit. As there are many believers in the truth of the claims set forth by the magnetic school of healing, it is not possible to determine as a fact that these claims are so far unfounded as to justify a determination that those who practice upon that basis are guilty of fraud and of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is incumbent upon the postoffice department to prove that the business conducted by the school is in fact fraudulent, and this cannot be done by attacking opinions or by assuming that what the majority deems to be false is necessarily false.

The postal officials allege that the effect of this decision will be revolutionary, and that it will be impossible to proceed against the subtler forms of fraud. Yet there is a widespread feeling that the postal service ought not to be used for any such purpose as the prevention of fraud, the dangers of abuse and discrimination being patent. Fraud is punishable under the general law, upon due conviction by court and jury. Why should the executive branch of the government be given the power to brand a business as fraudulent, and punish those conducting it by depriving them of the use of the mails? It is interesting to note in this connection that many are advocating the prohibition of the use of the mails by the trusts and monopolies of the country.



DON PRAXEDO MATEO
SAGASTA
Late Premier of Spain.

Such remedies, according to more conservative writers, are worse than the disease.



The Growth of the Churches

The progress of church life in the United States during the year 1902 may be seen in a measure in the statistics of the churches recently prepared by Henry K. Carroll, LL.D. One of his tabulations shows the present order of denominational families, and their relative rank in 1890, to be as follows:

Denominational Families.	Rank in 1902.	Communicants.	Rank in 1890.	Communicants.
Catholic	1	9,531,303	1	6,257,871
Methodist	2	6,084,755	2	4,589,284
Baptist	3	4,629,487	3	3,717,969
Lutheran	4	1,745,588	5	1,231,072
Presbyterian	5	1,635,016	4	1,278,332
Episcopal	6	767,334	6	540,509
Reformed	7	385,038	7	309,458
Latter-Day Saints	8	340,500	9	166,125
United Brethren	9	277,352	8	225,281
Evangelical Bodies	10	162,031	10	133,313
Jewish	11	1,000	11	130,406
Friends	12	118,306	12	107,208
Dunkards	13	106,194	13	73,795
Adventists	14	98,487	14	60,491
Mennonites	15	59,274	15	41,541

The growth of the denominations for the year 1902 is an exceedingly interesting exhibit. We find that net gains have been made, by the eight having the largest increase, in number of ministers, churches, and communicants, as follows:

	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Catholics (8 bodies)...	259	289	120,634
Methodists (17 bodies)...	228	442	98,184
Lutherans (22 bodies)...	25	294	49,320
Baptists (13 bodies)...	164	—	48,654
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	158	71	30,001
Disciples of Christ....	92	268	27,836
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).....	44	8	16,355
Congregationalists	112	103	13,330

Some of the disclosures of the tabulations are remarkable. For instance: the two bodies of United Brethren, with a decrease of 158 ministers and 172 churches, yet show an increase of 10,345 communicants; while the Dunkards report an increase of forty-nine ministers, and a decrease of thirty churches and of

9,000 communicants. Other denominations reporting decreases of communicants are: German Evangelical Protestant, 16,500; Christian Connection, 12,071; Latter-Day Saints, 3,324; Theosophical Society, 1,371; Brethren, 1,134. The Unitarians report a loss of four ministers and one church, and no gains, while the Universalists are credited with a gain of four ministers and seventy-one communicants.

The gains made by the eight bodies of Catholics are an interesting study in statistics. Last year Dr. Carroll reported that these denominations had made the phenomenal gain of 473,083, and there was considerable discussion over the report throughout the country. When the natural gains from immigration are put into the computation the wonder is not that there should be a large Catholic increase, but that the returns, as this year, 120,634, are so meager. The fact is, no reliance can be placed upon Catholic statistics such as Dr. Carroll's tables give, and the statistician himself declares that they "are entitled to but little respect". The method employed in counting Catholics is about as follows, according to Dr. Carroll's statement: "First, there is an estimate of 'population' based on what are called vital statistics—that is, the returns of the various dioceses for infant baptisms and deaths. These estimates are not made annually, at least in many cases, the same figures appearing several years successively in the column of 'population'. More changes were made in 1901 than usual, hence the extraordinary increase, which was not that of the year, but really covered several years for some of the dioceses. These estimates of Catholic 'population' include all baptized persons, old and young. Second, the number of communicants is estimated on the basis of the estimates of 'population'. The rule adopted by the prelates of the church in making returns of communicants for the census of 1890 was to take eighty-five per cent from the 'population'. They deducted

fifteen per cent from the 'population' for infants and children not admitted to communion and others not entitled to commune, and called the remaining eighty-five per cent communicants."

The order of the denominations on the basis of the statistics for 1902 is as follows:

Denomination.	Rank.	Communi- cants.
Roman Catholic.....	1	9,401,798
Methodist Episcopal.....	2	2,801,798
Regular Baptist (South).....	3	1,702,324
Regular Baptist (Colored).....	4	1,615,321
Methodist Episcopal South.....	5	1,518,854
Disciples of Christ.....	6	1,207,377
Presbyterian (Northern).....	7	1,024,196
Regular Baptist (North).....	8	1,012,276
Protestant Episcopal.....	9	758,052
African Methodist Episcopal.....	10	728,354
Congregational.....	11	659,324
Lutheran Synodical Conference.....	12	599,951
African Methodist Episcopal Zion.....	13	542,422
Lutheran General Council.....	14	344,037
Latter-Day Saints.....	15	300,000
Reformed (German).....	16	255,408
United Brethren.....	17	246,250
Presbyterian (Southern).....	18	230,655
Lutheran General Synod.....	19	211,238
German Evangelical Synod.....	20	209,156
Colored Methodist Episcopal.....	21	204,972
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	22	184,493
Methodist Protestant.....	23	184,097
United Norwegian Lutheran.....	24	142,360
Primitive Baptist.....	25	126,000
United Presbyterian.....	26	117,232
Reformed (Dutch).....	27	110,456

Thank-Offering Fund

The successful completion of the Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Fund by the Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the notable achievements that mark the beginning of this century. It will be remembered that about four years ago it was proposed by the Board of Bishops of that church to raise \$20,000,000 as a thank-offering fund, the money to be used for certain specifically designated purposes, such as the endowment of educational and philanthropic institutions, the payment of church debts, etc. The proposition seemed to many a foolhardy one, and there were predictions on every side that it could not be carried out. But the thing has been done, and the close of 1902, which was the limit for the operation of the movement, found the total of the fund

far in excess of the desired \$20,000,000.

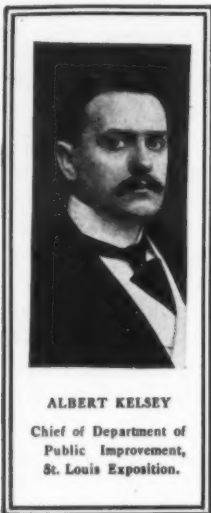
The wizard who engineered the movement was the Rev. Edmund M. Mills, D.D., of Elmira, New York, who was elected secretary of the commission having the enterprise in hand. For three years he directed a most adroit and energetic campaign from his office in New York, and at the same time was much in the field encouraging the hosts. At the final meeting of the movement on December 31, held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, where the project was launched in 1898, Dr. Mills made a statement that the entire amount and more was subscribed, but was unable to make any definite announcement as to the amount. This he is now able to do, as the reports from all sources are in hand and ready for tabulation. The total amounts raised are as follows:

For universities and colleges.....	\$7,173,083
For theological seminaries.....	85,730
For institutions of secondary education.....	1,132,100
For debts on church property.....	9,003,596
For philanthropies and charities.....	2,519,761
For superannuated ministers' fund.....	604,000
For churches in destitute circumstances.....	379,000
Total.....	\$20,897,270

This is really a wonderful achievement, especially when it is recalled that these gifts were made in addition to the regular offerings of the church for the various causes that make their annual appeals. It is the more remarkable in view of the fact that last year all the benevolent enterprises of the church that depend for their sustenance upon the collections taken in the local churches reported large increases in their financial resources. The fund for the benefit of the superannuated ministers is not so large as it should be, but a supplementary thank-offering movement is now under way that has for its sole object the increase of this fund to \$5,000,000. When this has been done the Methodist Episcopal Church will have performed the most extraordinary exploit of modern times as far as church finances are concerned.

Civic Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has distinguished itself beyond all preceding exhibitions in this country by recognizing



ALBERT KELSEY
Chief of Department of
Public Improvement,
St. Louis Exposition.

the movement for civic betterment in providing for a civic improvement exhibit. It is safe to predict that no single feature of the exposition will attract more attention than this. An admirable site has been allotted to the Municipal Art Section, where model buildings, such as a public bath-house, fire-house, emergency hospital, and others will be

grouped. The scope of this exhibit was outlined in the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, and adopted by the Buffalo convention of the American League for Civic Improvement in August, 1901:

"Whereas, The improvement of towns and cities, in the judgment of this convention, is a subject of widely recognized importance to the people of the United States; and,

"Whereas, Civic improvements of a public and permanent character must soon transform many communities, reflecting man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement, in a most conspicuous manner; and,

"Whereas, Municipal art and the science of modern city-making have formed the subject of a department at three international expositions abroad; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American League for Civic Improvement, in annual convention assembled, petitions the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to make provision for an exhibit which shall have this characteristic."

These resolutions were presented to President D. R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, by the president of the American League for Civic Improvement, and subsequently were indorsed by the Architectural League of America, the Municipal Art Society of New York, and other official bodies.

The plan adopted by the exposition authorities is that furnished by Mr. Kelsey, who has been appointed Chief of the Department of Public Improvement of the Exposition. Mr. Kelsey was born in St. Louis, and educated partly abroad, having the honor of winning the Fourth Traveling Scholarship in Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. He has been president of the T-Square Club, president of the Architectural League of America, member of the fourth and fifth International Congresses of Architects at Brussels and Paris, chairman of the Committee of Experts Philadelphia Art Federation, founder and editor of *The Architectural Annual*. In February Mr. Kelsey was selected to carry out plans he had submitted for the permanent beautifying of the Chautauqua Assembly grounds.



What the Paragaphers Say

Why wouldn't it be a good idea to get all the "bad trusts" to step to the left, so that they could be punished without hurting the good ones?—*Atlanta Journal*.

"This year will be the greatest in our history."

"How do you know?"

"Well, why shouldn't it be? Every other year has been."—*Indianapolis News*.

KNOW WHAT HE WANTED.—Politician—"I'll do what I can to get work for you."

Citizen—"I don't want work; what I'm after is a city job."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Do you know what this railroad cost per mile?"

"No. But I know what it cost per alderman."—*Puck*.

Will the South please state whether it is satisfied with the color of the postage-stamps?—*The Detroit News*.

Instructor—"Mention some of the by-products of petroleum."

Young Man—"Universities."—*The Chicago Tribune*.

Saxon and Slav

THE DANGER LINE IN WESTERN ASIA

BY *FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG*

University of Indiana.



LL the facts and traditions of history go to indicate that Russia's destiny lies in the direction of the East rather than the West.

It is only with the greatest difficulty and cost that the Russian people have broken down the European barriers which hedged them in and seemed to condemn them to perpetual isolation. And in truth these barriers are yet only half broken down. The icy seas on the north set an immovable limit to activity in that direction. An outlet to the Baltic has been obtained, yet the Baltic is as much Swedish and German as Russian, and may be easily closed at any time against Russian ships of war and trade. Similarly an outlet to the Black Sea has been acquired, but even this sea is only half Russian, and is closed by the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. And even if Russia had full control of these straits, they open only into the Mediterranean, which fairly bristles with English fortifications—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, and the Suez Canal. Further acquisition by Russia in any of these directions is rendered almost inconceivable by the more or less openly expressed hostility of the Western powers, who, however they may differ in most matters, are generally quite agreed that half the continent is already too much to be possessed by any European state.

Toward the east, however, the situa-

tion is, or at least has been, quite different. Until within the last few decades no European power except Russia had any interest in any part of Asia outside of the Indian peninsula. The great northern expanse of the continent, for the most part very sparsely inhabited, was open to the first comers. Step by step the Russian worked his way all the great distance across to the Pacific. For this he was rewarded by the acquisition of more seacoast than he had gained by all his wars in Europe. This seacoast was subject to the disadvantages, however, of extreme distance from the centers of Russian activity, and also of a too northerly location to permit of all-year navigation.

In the course of time the Russian began very naturally to turn toward the south, still in quest of open seas. If he could but gain an outlet to the Indian Ocean, the goal of his long endeavor would be attained—access to the great, world-wide ocean without the hindrances of ice and land-locked seas. The way thither led by the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and the Indus; and accordingly this great region southward from the Caspian becomes a new and highly important field of Russian activity. Because of the proximity of the British power in India the question of Russian aggrandizement in the direction of the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan assumes an interest hardly secondary to that which

This is the sixth paper in a series on "Saxon and Slav." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

British Imperial Foundations (October).
The Making of Greater Britain (November).
The Rise of the Russian Nation (December).
Russia's Quest of the Pacific (January).
England and Russia in the Politics of Europe: The Eastern Question (Febr)

The Danger Line in Western Asia (March).
The Lion and the Bear in the Far East (April).
Two Imperial Creations: A Comparative Study (May).
The Civilization Battle (June).

gathers about the question of the Turk's expulsion from Constantinople. Western Asia is the second of the three danger areas in the impending conflict of the Saxon and the Slav.

Russia's Siberian expansion was accomplished without conscious design or purpose. The government had little to do with it except to sanction conquests and explorations after they had been made. But with the expansion of Russia southward in Asia we enter a new epoch in the history of Russian polity. Henceforth we find the Russian state dominated by a positive purpose of empire-building—such an empire as none of the earlier Russian rulers, except possibly Peter the Great and Catherine II, knew anything about. There was a natural agricultural and commercial movement toward the Persian Gulf just as there had been toward the Sea of Okhotsk, but in the former case a definite and conscious governmental policy of aggrandizement was clearly at work. The idea of creating a vast Asiatic-European empire opening into the Atlantic on the west, the Pacific on the east, and the Indian on the south, had seized firmly upon the mind of the tzars and their councilors, and the march to the Persian coasts became but a part of the most gigantic imperial plan known to history.

It is well to note that the foundations for the movement were laid before the conscious purpose asserted itself. As far back as the times of Tzar Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) the Russians were beginning to advance southward from the Don and Volga Rivers in the direction of the Caucasus Mountains. It was Ivan himself, indeed, who gained the first foothold on the Caspian Sea by the conquest of the tzarate of Astrakhan and the lower Volga. Subsequently, Peter the Great, in the course of his southern wars, inflicted defeat upon the Persians on the west coast of the Caspian, capturing Derbend, Resht, and Astrabad, and establishing Russian control over several contiguous provinces. The unhealthy character of these regions

caused the death of such a large part of the Russian army that they had to be abandoned by the successors of Peter. Catherine II (1762-1796) reconquered the districts, but again they had to be abandoned for the same reason. They acquired the name of the "cemeteries of the Russian army".

RUSSIAN EXPANSION IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CAUCASUS.

The first permanent acquisition by Russia in the region of the Caucasus was made about the opening of the last century. In 1799, George XII, king of Georgia (on the south slopes of the Caucasus range), formally ceded his state to the czar, Paul I, as the price of protection against the Persians and the Ottoman Turks. The annexation was consummated in 1803. After a prolonged conflict Russia secured a treaty (Gulistan) with Persia in 1813 whereby the provinces conquered by Peter and Catherine were again annexed to Russia, and the cession of Georgia was duly confirmed. Two Armenian provinces were gained in a similar manner in 1828, and, in the same year, by the treaty of Adrianople in closure of the war for Greek independence, Turkey ceded to Russia several fortresses and provinces at the southeastern extremity of the Black Sea.

Thus was the Russian frontier extended southward between the Black and the Caspian, now at the expense of Persia and then again at that of the Ottoman Empire. The regions thus acquired were not extensive, nor were they valuable, measured by any ordinary standards. They were too mountainous and barren to be useful for agriculture, and were inhabited by some of the wildest and most ferocious tribes of men whom it has ever fallen to the lot of any civilized people to quell. After acquiring the territories, Russia had to enter upon a prolonged and desperate struggle with the natives in order not to lose all that she had gained. The Circassians and the Abkhasin held out in



SKETCH MAP OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORY IN WESTERN ASIA

stubborn resistance for more than thirty years. At times there were as many as 200,000 soldiers in the field against them. It was not until about 1859 that the tranquility of the Caucasus was finally assured. By the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin in 1878 Russia made some gains in territory at the expense of Turkey, notably the port of Batum. Since then the boundary between Russia and Asiatic Turkey has remained unchanged.

During the last three-quarters of a century the relations of Russia and Persia have been growing constantly closer. A

few incidents may be cited to show this. In 1837-38 the Shah Mohammed, with an army commanded by Russian officers, attacked Herat, the capital of Afghanistan, which was defended by Afghans serving under English officers. In 1856 the Persians, at the suggestion of Russia, captured Herat, but were almost immediately compelled to give it up by a foray of the English along the southern Persia coast, during which the port of Bushire and the island of Karrack were taken permanently into the British possession. Persia has ceded to Russia three ports

which constitute the most strategic points on the eastern frontier—Ashurada on the Caspian in 1841, Askabad in 1881, and Serakhs in 1885. Persia has also been led to acquiesce in the building of Russian railroads through her territory so that speedy communication may be opened up between the Caspian region and the Persian Gulf. In 1900 she secured a loan of 22,500,000 rubles from Russia, payable in seventy-five years, and with interest secured by the customs revenues of the kingdom. An obligation was entered into by the shah not to borrow



PAUL I

money from any other European power. "It is thus", says M. Rambaud, "that Russia, by her diplomacy, by her banks, and by her railroads, making Persia her political and commercial vassal, has succeeded in furthering her scheme of expansion towards the Persian Gulf and the shores of the Indian Ocean".

EARLY PLANS FOR A RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON INDIA.

In the meantime an advance in the same general direction was being made on the eastern side of the Caspian. As early as the middle of the eighteenth century many of the wild tribes dwelling in the plains

east from the Ural River and north from the Aral Sea had been compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the tzars. Gradually an ascendancy was acquired in Turkestan, that great region, filled with the debris of successive Mongol empires, lying between the Caspian on the west, Persia and Afghanistan on the south, China on the east, and Siberia on the north. Russian progress in this quarter was rapid and easy compared with that in the Caucasus, a fact which speedily led to the conclusion that the road to the sea would be by way of Afghanistan and the Indus rather than by the Tigris and Euphrates.

Very early we hear of schemes for the conquest of India. Peter the Great cherished such a vision, though he did not have time or opportunity to do much toward realizing it. In 1700 the khan of Khiva petitioned to be taken under Russian protection, but met with no response. The only expedition which Peter sent out across the Urals, that against Khiva in 1717, perished by the way. The most celebrated project of the sort was that which Paul I (1796-1801) proposed to execute in conjunction with his ally, Napoleon, who was then first consul of the French Republic. Two armies were to be employed in the expedition, one to go by way of Khiva and Bokhara to the upper Indus, the other to reach the same goal by way of Astrabad on the South Caspian, Herat, and Kandahar. After all the forces—French, Russian, Persian, Afghan, and Turkoman—had been united they were to sweep southward into the Indian peninsula with a velocity that nothing could stop, and not a vestige was to be left of the English dominion in the Eastern world. The plunder of all India was to make up the necessary reward for the invaders. But the plan did not succeed. Indeed, it was not even tried, although some of the Cossacks on the Don got well under way on the march. The assassination of the czar, March 23, 1801, changed the situation entirely, for his successor, Alex-

ander I, feared the rising power of Napoleon, and soon was found in an alliance with England against him. When later, in 1807, Alexander and Napoleon became allies, the latter was too hard pressed by his European foes, and had learned too much by experience, to enter into any ill-considered action against a power so remote as the British in India. In view of the difficulties and defeats which the Russians have repeatedly encountered in their advance to the Afghanistan border, the plan of Paul I to drive the English from all India by a single expedition appears visionary in the extreme.

Nevertheless, as might be supposed, the announcement of the plan created something of a sensation in England. It at least confirmed the suspicion that Russia had designs upon the English possessions in Asia which she was only waiting an opportunity to execute. The remarkable advance of Russia across the great Siberian plain toward the Pacific had been at every stage regarded by England with increasing ill-humor. Not that England cared herself for the territory of which Russia was taking possession at the average rate of 20,643 square miles per year, but such expansion unmistakably presaged Russian ascendancy in Asia, and consequent danger to British India. When, however, Russia began her systematic and well-planned advance toward the southern ocean, England's fears were multiplied a hundredfold. She did not care herself for the territory that Russia was absorbing, but she did not at all like the process which was bringing the czar's dominion constantly closer to the Indian border. Yet she was entirely without means of redress, and so the work went on.

In 1864, Chimkent, the capital of Turkestan, was taken, and a few weeks later Tashkent also. The following year the latter place was made the metropolis of the frontier district of Turkestan. In 1867 it became the headquarters of a governor-general appointed for that dis-

trict. Meanwhile, in 1864 Russia had made a formal explanation of her Central Asian policy for the benefit of the other European powers. In a circular letter



PRINCE ALEXANDER GORTCHAKOFF

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs under Alexander II.

sent out by Prince Gortchakoff the difficulties encountered by a civilized nation in contact with barbarian races were duly dwelt upon and vigorously emphasized. It was shown with nice care how one conquest must of necessity be followed by another because as the frontier line receded new marauders constantly appeared to menace the peoples who had been subdued and settled. The explanation was very plausible, and should have been easily intelligible to England in view of the manner of British progress in India.

Even while this plea of necessity was being advanced by the Russian government the three great states of Central Asia which remained unconquered, Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, were preparing to make a last stand against the invader. But their efforts proved unavailing. In May, 1866, the Bokharan army of 40,000 men was utterly routed. A series of lesser victories gave the Russians complete control of the Sir-Daria basin before the

end of the next year. In 1868 another army of 40,000 men, the united forces of Bokhara and Khiva, was signally defeated. On the next day the city of Samarcand became Russian. June 18, 1868, Samarcand and the valley of the Kerafshan River, east from Bokhara, were formally acquired by treaty.

THE RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF KHIVA AND THE TURKOMAN PLAIN.

Only Khiva remained of all the strongholds between the Aral and Afghanistan. Its reduction was rendered necessary by the fact of its location in the midst of territory that had become Russian, but still more by reason of the haughty conduct of the khan of the city. That functionary had taken it upon himself not only to encourage the depredations of the Khivan robber bands, but also to levy taxes upon the surrounding peoples who had submitted to Russian control.

In 1873 the time for the capture of Khiva was deemed to have come. Three separate expeditions were therefore organized to move from different directions against the city. The first one, under General Verevkin, reached its destination May 9, and was immediately successful. The entrance of the city, June 10, was followed by a shameful slaughter of the Turkoman Yomuds who lived on the Khivan borders, and who had failed to pay within the required twelve days an enormous tribute (310,000 rubles) arbitrarily imposed by the Russian generals in the field. October 10 a treaty was made by which all the Khivan territories on the right bank of the Oxus were ceded to Russia.

This acquisition was made under circumstances the more characteristic because in an interview in London with Earl Granville in the early part of the same year the Russian ambassador had emphatically disclaimed any purpose of his government to extend its territorial sovereignty in Central Asia. The purpose of the Khivan expedition was firmly

avowed to be only "to punish acts of brigandage, to recover fifty Russian prisoners, and to teach the khan that such conduct on his part could not be continued with impunity". It was even affirmed that specific orders had been given by the Tzar Alexander II to his generals not to annex Khiva. But if such orders were really given they must have been intended for effect, and not to be obeyed. At least we do not hear of any disposition on the part of the tzar to disclaim the work of his Eastern agents. But instead we see almost the same operation repeated within two years in the case of the khanate of Khokand, whose formal annexation took place in 1876. Its name was changed to Ferghana. In this manner the Russian boundaries were pushed back to the frontier of Western China, where they have since remained with but slight change.

The next scene of Russian operations in Central Asia was the great Turkoman plain lying immediately to the north of Persia and Afghanistan and west from Khiva. This region was inhabited by a branch of Turkomans known as Tekkes, perhaps the wildest and most irrepressible of all the Asiatics whom the Russians have encountered. Ever since their migration thither from the Upper Yenisei they had been in constant conflict with the Persians, but they had always been able to hold their own on the field of battle, and had very successfully resisted all attempts to impose the forms of civilization upon them. They were, as a recent writer says, "organized for robbery, emboldened by success, the terror of the individual caravan, and the scourge of Central Asian commerce".

The first step toward their reduction was the organization by Russia of the Transcaspia province between the Caspian and Aral Seas, as a base of operations against the barbarians to the south. In 1879, General Lomakin, governor of Transcaspia, invaded the Tekke land, but was forced ignominiously to retreat. He was succeeded by General Skobelev, who

set about the conquest with all the forethought and preparation which the undertaking required. A railroad inland from the southeastern Caspian was constructed for the transporting of men and supplies, and a large army was equipped with breech-loaders, Hotchkiss machine guns, and other Western implements of warfare, so that it might have a decided advantage if met by the foe in an open field.

The conflict was fought at a fortified spot known as Danghil-Tepe. There the Tekkes had thrown up a mud wall around an area of a square mile, and there they gathered, about 30,000 warriors besides women and children, for their final stand. The siege began on the 1st day of January, 1881. It ended on the 24th of the month, when the Russians succeeded in effecting an entrance to the fort and driving its defenders forth into the plains beyond. Then followed a veritable reign of terror. The character of the Russian soldiery engaged in the campaign may be judged from the fact that in asking for troops Skobelev requested his superiors to send him only such soldiers as "had no opinion of their own in regard to the hard necessities of war", and officers "whose sole idea is their duty, and who do not entertain visionary sentiments". The fleeing Tekkes were mercilessly cut down, men, women, and children alike, and for four whole days the soldiers looted and plundered to their hearts' content.

Then came the news of the assassination of Alexander II. The new czar, Alexander III, recalled Skobelev to St. Petersburg, and for a time the operations in Central Asia were suspended. In 1884 the world's attention was again attracted thither by the news that the notables of the leading Tekkish city, Merv, had presented themselves to the Russian commander at Askabad and had declared that they were ready to acknowledge the supremacy of the "White Tzar". This act of submission was probably not so purely voluntary as the Russians endeavored to represent it, and was doubtless impelled

by the fear of incurring a fate similar to that of the conquered Tekkes at Danghil-Tepe.

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DISPUTE OVER THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Since the Russians had made a solemn promise to the English three years before



GENERAL MIKHAIL SKOBELEV

not to annex Merv, they were now put in a position demanding explanation. The English ambassador at St. Petersburg made formal complaint to the czar's cabinet. The acquisition of Merv brought the Muscovite dominion several steps nearer the Indian border, and hence was considered especially obnoxious. The Russian ministers endeavored to smooth over the matter with fine phrases and apologies and regrets, according to the well-known custom in Russian diplomacy. It was urged that the people of Merv had voluntarily declared for annexation, and that therefore Russia could not honorably refuse. It may well be supposed, however, that some doubts lingered in the minds

of the English regarding the entirely "voluntary" character of the Mervite accession, especially since in a few months the Russians went to a good deal of trouble in annexing the Yolatan oasis south from Merv, together with other minor territories on the Afghan border.



ALEXANDER III

At the rate Russia was going the absorption of all Afghanistan seemed destined to follow within a decade or two.

In view of this threatening aspect of the situation England openly asserted her championship of the cause of the Afghans, and demanded the reference of the boundary question to a joint boundary commission. This was in 1885, when the issue was the possession of the district of Pendjeh, claimed by both the emir of Afghanistan and the Turkoman subjects of the czar. The English commissioners, headed by General Lumsden, were the first to arrive on the scene. They made use of their advantage by fortifying Herat and inciting the Afghans to seize Pendjeh and hold it against all comers. When the Russian commissioners, presided over

by General Komaroff, arrived, they at once prepared for a counter-movement against Pendjeh. In the raid that followed the Russians were attacked by the Afghans at Kushk, but gained a decisive victory (March 30, 1885). Then the English commissioners withdrew, charging the Russians with double-dealing and with being the aggressors in the Pendjeh campaign.

The prospect for war was grave. Both nations were incensed, and, had England been quite free to do so, she might very likely have attempted the checking of Russian aggressions in Central Asia by an appeal to arms. But the English government was already conducting two wars, one in the Egyptian Soudan, the other in Upper Burma in India, and the suggestion of additional taxes to support a war in Afghanistan was by no means favorably received. Gladstone, then prime minister, was always more concerned with internal than external affairs, and looked with small favor upon the movement led by some of the "hot-heads" to precipitate a war with Russia.

Gradually the excitement was allayed, and in 1887 another attempt was made to settle the boundary disputes by arbitration. This time the commissioners from the two nations—General Lumsden, English, and General Zelenoy, Russian—met, as was wiser, at St. Petersburg. The outcome of their deliberations was that Russia was conceded possession of Merv, Pendjeh, Kushk, and territory surrounding, and England abandoned as gracefully as she could the position she had been maintaining. In a trial of diplomacy Russia was on this occasion, as she nearly always is, entirely successful. The Russian boundary was now fixed at a point only fifty-three miles from Herat, the "key of the Indies".

THE QUESTION OF THE PAMIR.

Attention was now shifted in the great game which Russia and England were playing from the northwestern corner of

Afghanistan to the northeastern. In the northern part of the Hindu-Kush Mountains there is a remarkable plateau, not very extensive, but so high as to have won the nickname "the roof of the world". The general name of the region is the Pamir, and until about a decade ago little or nothing was known of its extent or character. Guided by the instinct which has been the making of the empire, the Russian government in 1891 sent into the region an "expedition for study", accompanied by a squad of 600 soldiers. A summer's exploration revealed the critical importance of the territory. This importance arises mainly from the fact that the Pamir occupies a position commanding Afghanistan to the southwest and Chinese Turkestan to the southeast. The Pamirs themselves were found to comprise several petty khanates over which the khan of Bokhara, the vassal of the Russians, and the emir of Afghanistan, the client of the English, were disputing for sovereignty.

The English protested against the Russian expedition of 1891. But the following summer saw a much larger Russian force again clambering to the top of the "roof". On the 12th of July, 1892, a bloody battle occurred between the Russians and an Afghan army sent to repel the invasion. The Russians won the battle, but were weakened so that they deemed it best to fall back to a position on the Oxus and await reinforcements. It was claimed that the Afghans were clearly the aggressors in the conflict.

Then followed three years of busy diplomacy. England defended the claims of the emir of Afghanistan to the sovereignty of the Pamir, and Russia similarly defended the claims of the khan of Bokhara. At last in August, 1895, the controversy was settled by a compromise. The disputed region was divided between Afghanistan and Bokhara, with the advantage considerably on the side of the latter. To Afghanistan was given the khanate of Wakhan, a narrow strip

of territory from twelve to eighteen miles wide, which now constitutes the buffer between the empires of Great Britain and Russia at the point of their nearest approach. The proximity of the three great Asiatic empires, British, Russian, and Chinese, has moved a recent writer to speak of the Pamir as the meeting place "amidst a solitary wilderness, 20,000 feet above sea-level, absolutely inaccessible to man, and within the ken of no living creature except the Pamir eagles". Yet there is now only a very small district that can be regarded as "absolutely inaccessible to man". Since the settlement of 1895 there have been no important changes in the Pamir region except the occupation by Russia in March, 1899, of the district of Sirikul, which originally belonged to China and which commands the entrance to the valleys of the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers.

Thus, since the middle of the last century, Russia has possessed herself of practically the whole of Turkestan, besides clipping off provinces here and there on the Persian and Chinese borders. The method of Russian advance in Western and Central Asia has been thoroughly typical. By intermeddling with the affairs of the little khanates, promoting their hostilities, and supplying them with loans, the way has been prepared for annexation as fast as the public opinion of a critical world would allow. In most cases the local governments have not been changed. The petty rulers merely become the vassals of the "White Tzar" at St. Petersburg. They not infrequently have their vanity tickled by appointment to captaincies and lieutenant-generalships in the Russian army, and not rarely receive financial stipends for the more secure maintenance of their friendship and loyalty.

Of course there are very few Russians in all this great territory, and the people are far from having any sort of political consciousness. But, just because there is an almost complete lack of political vigor

and independence on the part of the natives, the Russian supremacy over them is to be regarded as quite secure. Certain it is that Russia can make more rapid progress in the assimilation of such a congeries of peoples than could any other



THE PRESENT RULER OF AFGHANISTAN
Habibullah Khan

European power, so that for all practical purposes the Russian frontier line to the southward may now be said to lie along the northern border of Persia, Afghanistan, and China—four-fifths of the distance from the Arctic to the Arabian Sea, and but a very short distance in places from the Asiatic dominion of Great Britain.

THE OUTLOOK FOR A CONFLICT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The concentration of Russia's energies upon the Far East during the last three or four years has somewhat alleviated England's fears in Central Asia. Yet everyone knows that Russian activity may at any time be diverted to scenes farther west, and indeed is rather likely to be, in view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. At the most there is no ground for permanent relief of English anxiety. Russia's ag-

gressiveness on the Turkoman border has been merely suspended, not abandoned, and it seems but a question of time until the Lion and the Bear will clash on the Indian frontier. Indeed, only recently, while England's attention has been so painfully absorbed in South Africa, Russia has been busily engaged in establishing a preponderating influence in Persia to the end that an outlet to the Persian Gulf may be speedily obtained; and thus a region which England has been especially anxious to preserve as her own sphere of interest has been successfully invaded.

There can be no doubt that Russia has long contemplated an invasion of India and the expulsion of the English from that quarter. And that this has been the ultimate Russian intention has nowhere been more generally believed than in England. "For what reason", say the English, "has Russia expended so vast an amount of money, effort, and time, in conquering barren mountainous regions on the North Indian border, regions of no value to the Russians or anybody else, if not that these conquests are stepping-stones to the final realization of a deep-laid plan for the subversion of British India?" Alexis Krause, a recent historian of Russian expansion, himself a Russian, reviewing the hardships endured by the Russian conquerors, says: "On its own account, the conquest of Central Asia is worthless. It was not done in ignorance, but by carefully thought-out design, as part of a program, the execution of which its possession will assist. The capture of the khanates was attempted, not merely as a pathway toward the Persian Gulf, but as a road which would lead to the Punjab and all that is beyond. And now that preliminary steps have been completed, the serious undertaking is about to be begun."

Lord Curzon, the present governor-general of India, pretends, at least, not to fear a Russian invasion. He speaks of the proposition as "too preposterous to be entertained", and declares that on the day

a Russian army crosses the Indian border the British commander may well exclaim, 'Now hath the Lord delivered them into my hand'." This confidential assertion smacks somewhat of the famous boast of a certain other English official who once proposed to eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria.

However, it is not to be supposed that Russia will make any early attempt to invade India. It is far more probable that the Russian policy will long continue to be merely to present a bold front along the Indian border so that England may thereby be intimidated, or even coerced, on the not infrequent occasions when she sets herself persistently against Russian plans in other parts of the world. By such a policy Russia has nothing to lose and much to gain. The wisdom of delay in regard to India is quite manifest to any one who knows the conditions. In Asia, Russia now controls more than 6,500,000 square miles, England not quite 2,000,000. On the side of population, however, the situation is far different; for while Russia controls 19,000,000 of people, England controls not far from 300,000,000. Thus Russia dominates more than one-third of the total area of Asia, but only one forty-second of the population, while England dominates less than one-ninth of the total area, but more than one-third of the population. That Russia is not yet ready for the conflict is quite generally recognized. So far as that is concerned, Russia does not desire ever to bring on a general war with her great rival in the East. All that she asks is perpetual delay.

Like a great river overflowing its banks and spreading through the valley beyond, following the lines of least resistance and gradually rising to submerge the whole landscape, Russia during the last three centuries has overflowed Asia; and the tide is still rising. Embankments have been raised and levees constructed only in time to be swept away. Whether the wall erected of English bayonets along

the Afghan and Persian frontier will prove more durable than the rest only time counted by centuries can tell.

[For pronunciation of proper names in this article see C. L. S. C. Round Table.]

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

1. Possibilities of further Russian expansion.
 - (a) Opportunities toward the east and south.
 - (b) Reasons for Russian expansion toward the Indian Ocean.
2. Russian expansion in Western Asia part of a definite predetermined policy.
3. Russian expansion in the direction of the Caucasus.
 - (a) Attempts under Peter the Great and Catherine II.
 - (b) 1799—acquisition of Georgia.
 - (c) Gains in 1813 and 1828.
 - (d) Character of the land and people of the Caucasus.
 - (e) Final gains in 1878.



LORD GEORGE CURZON
Governor-General of India.

4. Early plans for a Russian advance on India.
 - (a) Ascendancy in Russian Turkestan.
 - (b) Plans of Paul I and Napoleon.
 - (c) England aroused by publication of the plans.
 - (d) Helpless position of England.
5. 1873—Russian conquest of Khiva.
6. Russian conquest of the Turkoman plain.
 - (a) Character of the country.
 - (b) Operations of General Skobelev.
 - (c) Capture of Daghil-Tepe, January, 1881.

- (d) The accession of Merv, 1884.
7. English-Russian dispute over the Afghan boundary.
- (a) Negotiations regarding the acquisition of Merv.
- (b) England champions the cause of the Afghans.
- (c) Russia wins in a diplomatic contest.
8. The question of the Pamir.
- (a) Character and importance of the Pamir.
- (b) Russian explorations and aggressions, 1891-92.
- (c) England champions the Afghans.
- (d) 1895, question settled by compromise.



THE PRESENT SHAH OF PERSIA

Muzaffer-ed-din.

9. The outlook for a conflict in Central Asia.
- (a) Confessed intentions of Russia against India.
- (b) Confidence of Lord Curzon.
- (c) Russia not desirous of a war.
- (d) Relative strength of English and Russians in Asia.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Why has Russia little hope of further European expansion? 2. Why does Russia desire southward expansion in Asia? 3. Why is Western Asia a "danger-point" in the conflict of Slav and Saxon? 4. How has Russia's expansion toward India differed from that toward the Pacific? 5. In what years did Russia gain territory in the Caucasus? 6. How has Russia recently been active in Persia? 7. What was the plan of Paul I and Napoleon for pro-

ceeding against India? 8. How did England regard the plan? 9. What characteristics of the Russians were displayed in the conquest of Khiva and the Turkoman plain? 10. Why did the English take the side of the Afghans? 11. Compare Russian and English diplomacy. 12. How did the Russians enter the Pamir? 13. What are the relations of the Central Asian states to Russia? 14. What reasons for thinking that Russia has designs upon India? 15. Compare Asiatic territory and population controlled by Russia and England. 16. Why does Russia not care for war?

SEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. What is the height of the Pamir? 2. Did Napoleon attempt the conquest of India? 3. What was Gladstone's foreign policy? 4. What is the nature of the Anglo-Japanese alliance? 5. How long has Lord Curzon been governor-general of India?

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

There are practically no books treating, except incidentally, the subject matter of the foregoing article. Periodical literature, however, contains much material that will be found helpful. For our bibliography, therefore, a suggested list of magazine articles will first be given, then a few book references.

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- "World Politics", by Paul S. Reinsch, pp. 205-257, on "Russian Imperial Politics", contains considerable material on Western and Central Asian affairs.
- "Slav or Saxon", by W. D. Foulke. (See index.)
- Two works, not very generally accessible, but excellent treatises on the subject, are "Russia in Asia", by Alexis Krause, and "Rival Powers in Central Asia", by J. Popowaki.
- Mr. A. T. Mahan's recent book, "The Problem of Asia", contains much that will be found to bear upon the present topic.

A Reading Journey Through Russia

A VISIT TO TOLSTOY'S HOME

By DR. EDWARD J. STEINER



TAKE that longer road on the Austrian State Railway which runs along the Russian border for a good many hundred miles as if half afraid to enter the czar's domain. You will pass through quaint villages and towns where picturesque Slavic tribes live their varied lives, so close one to another, and yet each so isolated. Nestling together, and yet estranged by peculiar dress, different dialect, structure of houses, in the architecture of their churches, and even in the letters of the alphabet. Not only will the journey be more picturesque than the one by the main traveled road which leads through Warsaw and Moscow, but you will enter Russia at an ancient gateway and travel through its oldest and, to me, its most interesting portion.

When your car crosses the little River Pruth you are on Russian soil, and the white-coated gendarmes will scrutinize you more closely than at any other frontier, for the tourist seldom enters the country at Woloshitzka, and suspicion fastens upon you, which of course is to be expected on a Russian journey, especially when the officials find that Yasnaya Polyana, the home of Tolstoy, is your destination.

Be careful to leave all printed matter on the other side of the river, for it might delay your departure a good many hours—long enough for the one express train to go on its tedious journey in its delib-

erate fashion. This would leave you the alternative of stopping in this village until the next day with a Jewish inn as headquarters, in which comfort and cleanliness are unknown luxuries, or boarding a local train which never reaches anywhere.

It will take you at least forty-eight hours by the fastest train to reach Yasnaya, the railroad station from which the count's estate is most easily approached, but this journey is not, like the one on the Warsaw line, the essence of melancholia; it is an ever-changing panorama of town and village and picturesque peasantry. Above all, you will pass through Kieff, the cradle of the Slavic race. But even if you come by way of Warsaw and Moscow, take a ticket to Yasnaya, for here you will find dozens of *ischtvorshniks* who will fight to get you into their bone-breaking *telyagas* to drive you to Yasnaya Polyana. Don't mind the fact that the horses are lean, the coach dirty and old, and the coachman of the same hue and age, for you will be treated to the most exciting drive of your life. The first and last rule is that you hold on with both hands, not to get out too soon, for the road is rough, the driver likewise, and you will be in the air as much as in your seat.

We pass through a number of villages; all of them alike, the long, broad street, with mud huts leaning one against the other, the same church with gaudy cupolas, and the same impassive peasants chewing

This paper is the sixth in "A Reading Journey Through Russia." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

The Polish Threshold of Russia (October).
The Cradle of the Russian Empire (November).
The Crimea and the Caucasus (December).
Up the Volga (January).
Russia's Holy City (February).

A Visit to Tolstoy's Home (March).
The Capital of all the Russias (April).
All-rail from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok (May and June).



ENTRANCE TO THE ESTATE



THE HOME IN YASNAYA

sunflower seeds, while their hands, lost in their big sleeves, emphasize their impassive character. Now another and somewhat different village comes into view, just as your carriage turns the road. A peculiar charm rests over it. The houses are better, not a few being of brick, the children seem less dirty, the peasants are friendlier, and over the pleasant scene circling white birches in the distance form a halo. The difference may all be in your imagination, for this is the birthplace, the boyhood home, and will be the final resting-place of the man we have come to see, the man who has exalted to us not only this village, but all of Russia.

We have scarcely time to let these new emotions lift us when the driver turns sharply between two whitewashed towers, and the carriage wheels roll softly over dead leaves fallen from beech and towering oak, and past a pond where a boat lies rotting upon the low shore. Now we are drawn deeper into the forest-like yard and before the two-story, rambling house, and we are face to face with the object of our pilgrimage, Count Tolstoy. And again we feel a sense of strangeness. Is it because of something in us or in him, that he seems different from other Russians, different from all other mortals? The face we see is like a clearing in a rude forest. It is not a Slavic nor a Teutonic face, not handsome, not homely. It looks as if it had been made when the

Creator was in a hurry, or as if the great Sculptor was in an impressionistic mood when He molded this face out of the clay.

The eyes, though small and gray, emit much light, and the rough features are bathed in the kindness which springs from them. You know you are welcome before he says the word, and before he stretches out his large, strong hand in a friendly grasp.

We must not spoil this welcome by our foolish adulations, for though he loves honest praise, he hates fulsome flattery, and should you begin to worship at his shrine, he will say, "Worship God!" All those who have come before us have fared alike in this and in what is to follow. He will not break the routine of his life for you, no matter who you are, and should it be evening and time for his long walk, you will be asked to accompany him. This is the best time to come, for in this walk he will lead you into his audience chamber, deep into the forest and deep into the heart of things. First the walk will lead across those fields where in hard work he found happiness, where he swung the scythe, cutting a path through the field white for harvest, fields untouched by the hands of the great and the strong, to whom the liberated serf was only so much muscle to create their wealth and do their bidding. Here he might point out the spot where he learned from the lips of an old peasant a sermon of one sentence,

a sentence which changed his life, and which made him forsake all and follow the Christ.

In his little sketch called "A Russian Landholder" he tells of his first glimpse of his people, and of his attempts to lift them out of the slough in which he found them. It was a fruitless process to teach them the art of agriculture, although they were children of the soil. The Russian, in fact nearly all the Slavs, seem impassive. They do not like to take trouble, and to leave well enough alone, even if that well be all ill, is perfectly natural. This accounts for the years of serfdom patiently borne, for the perfect submission with which they bear the burden of heavy taxation which amounts to nearly two-thirds of the net earnings, and for the absence of the revolutionary spirit among them, that element being drawn almost entirely from the upper classes. Progress is an unknown word for them, and to work as their fathers did, to sleep during the long winter in the same bake-oven, to have a room with an *ikon*, a samovar and a bottle of *vodka*, to go on a pilgrimage, and to die in peace, this is the whole range of their ambition. Russia might be one vast garden-spot, or at least rival our Northwest, in the beauty and wealth of the harvest fields, but instead of that

and that peculiar social organization, the *mir*, does not tend to develop that thrift which comes largely from an individual consciousness.



IN THE FOREST OF YASNAYA POLYANA

To translate that word "mir" is easy—it means "world". To define it is very hard. One scarcely knows where its function begins and where it ends. It is *in facta* democratic government, in which all males participate. It controls the land, it pays the taxes, tells what shall be sown or planted, or who may or may not go to the cities to work; it may send its good-for-nothings to Siberia, prohibit the sale of intoxicants or the use of tobacco; it may do much good and as much ill. It is a democracy not quite developed; its root is in the Slavic family organism, which holds together for many generations all its members. Among the Southern Slavs, this larger family is called "bratstvo" or "brotherhood", and not seldom one finds one or more villages united under one *starosta*, "elder". The Russian peasant may under certain conditions separate himself from the *mir*, but it costs money, and only the few and the strong ever accomplish it.

The *mir* is a cell in the large beehive, the Russian Empire, and the peasant is



A PEASANT COTTAGE
Central and Southern Russia

it is poor, smitten by starvation every few years, a picture of desolation.

One can scarcely expect much more from a people emerging from serfdom,



PEASANTS MERRY-MAKING

the worker who feeds the great queen bee, the state. The peasant can never lose himself in the vast country; he is labeled by his passport, sent forth or called back by the mir, and whether he works his fields or not, the taxes, like the brook, "go on forever". If he works in a factory the owner is compelled to keep an account with the peasant which is open to the government, and in which must be specified all his earnings and expenditures, and if he or his fail to pay the taxes for the piece of land which may be a thousand miles away from him, the amount of those taxes is deducted from his scant wages. The mir is considered by some a milder serfdom, by others it is hailed as a beginning of that new democracy for which the toilers everywhere are striving. The fact is that it often works great hardships, and that it has hindered rather than advanced the development of the individual; in not a few cases it has admirably fulfilled its functions.

Tolstoy's attempt to move the peasant failed, as many such philanthropic efforts do. His gifts of horses and cows were squandered or left without care, and the manure which was to enrich the soil en-

croached upon the home and threshold to swamp it. Naturally the peasant is a fatalist, and he believes that if the Lord intended to make his harvest grow, He would do it without the fertilizer, and that, after all, God knows His business best.

Tolstoy found nearly all the peasantry illiterate, and with marvelous patience he stooped and wrote primers and children's tales, and began to teach them the three R's. His effort in this direction has borne some fruit, chiefly to stimulate the church and the state to do the same thing, and this is no small achievement.

The work done thus far is like a drop in the bucket, and the Russian peasantry is still the most illiterate people in Europe. The love of pleasure is another characteristic of the Russian peasant. To sing and to dance, to play the *banjulika* and the *bandurek* (musical instruments), to loll about the public houses, and to get stupidly drunk, are qualities which hinder progress and add much to poverty. Dishonesty and inability to tell the truth are charged against him by those that know him, and these also may be survivals of serfdom, rather than racial characteristics.



AT THE RURAL COURT-HOUSE (STAROSTA)

For the things we call by that name, and which we fasten upon races and classes, are effects of environment, and change with changed conditions.

The Russian's strong religious feeling is shared by every peasant. Each room, and even the public inn, has its sacred corner, and it costs him much to keep his rooms, his children, and his cattle blessed by the priest, whose prey the peasant is, and from whom he does not receive the intellectual and spiritual uplift he needs. Too often the priest is a peddler in sacred wares, and he is as much demoralized by this business as is his customer and victim.

The one great thing that Tolstoy tried to supply to the religious life of Russia it lacked nearly altogether. It was sublimely unconscious of the ethical side of Christianity, and it takes very slowly to it, even although it is forced upon its attention. The story of the peasants who killed the butcher in order to get his meat, and then found that they could not eat it because the fasts had begun, may not be true, yet it is somewhat characteristic of their religious ideals.

Yet some of this very peasantry has

found the way to a higher conception of Christianity even without a leader, although many of these sectarian movements have ended as disastrously as that of the Doukhobors in Canada. Religious fanaticism is an hereditary disease among them, and among many of these sects the members have burned each other, buried one another, or have ended in immoralities that cannot be described.

The final steps which Tolstoy took and which made him one with his peasants have not made him much less a count. They are not much more than peasants. But the peasant became a man, and some day Russia may realize that he is her bone and sinew, and her hope. You will meet some of those peasants, returning with rhythmic strides from the day's labor, happy with that happiness which comes from work well done and from a conscience void of offense. They greet him reverently, he replies cordially, and as they pass him we realize that he is still a count and they still peasants, that he has not come so low as he thinks, nor lifted his peasants so high as once he hoped.

The path now touches the highway, upon which came countless pilgrims, with



TYPES OF RUSSIAN AND TATAR ELDERS

anxious or with burdened mind, nobles who had grown ignoble by leading lives of pleasure and of selfishness, and the ignoble who wanted to grow noble by labor and by sacrifice. Many returned as they came. Some remained, struggled, conquered, and returned saved from self and from sin. From the highway you will step into the forest, now a sacred grove, for here this man we came to see may disclose to you his faith in God, his loyalty to the words of Jesus, which are to him the laws of God. They are to him no prophet's far-away dream, no poet's fancy, no madman's ravings; they are the divine laws by which alone we may find the true salvation. He may tell you that although you trust in a Divine Redeemer, you do not trust His words, that you cannot get salvation by magic, but only by the struggle with your own self as you bring it into subjection to the law of God. He will tell you to sell all you have, and to give to the poor, to live a life of poverty and

of charity. He will tell all this not as the preacher does who reads it out of a book, but as a diver does, who, bringing a pearl out of the deep, tells you that it is the pearl of greatest price.

You may be shocked by his theology which speaks lightly of the divinity of Jesus, but he will be more shocked at your sociology, which speaks lightly of your obligation to your brother. He will examine you more closely than an ecclesiastical council would, but he will chide you gently like a brother, and not condemn like pope or presbyter.

In spite of his seventy-five years his stride is firm and fast, and you will have to exert every nerve to keep up with him, physically as mentally, yet you will wish that this walk in the twilight through the forest might never end. He has led you many a mile through the woods, and countless leagues into the heart of God, and as you step out of the forest into the field and garden it is like

coming from the altar to the vestibule on your way home from the church at the close of service. Your walk will now lead through a straggling orchard into the yard, where horses are stabled and where the delighted dogs greet their master, who gives them caresses and patting.

He will lead you into his study to rest until dinner-time, which is about nine o'clock. You will find yourself in a room barren of ornament, but crowded by books which overflow from the shelves down upon the floor; English books predominate. Among those published in America you will find our poets well represented, while Henry George and Emerson look the most read. Of course, the sociological literature of the whole world comes to this room; periodicals are not well represented, and are not highly regarded. On the writing desk you will see manuscripts scattered in a rather disorderly fashion, and your fingers will itch to handle some of them. These pages may happen to be of his new drama, and if you read Russian you will be startled by its strength, its dramatic insight, its bold realism, qualities which have not deteriorated with his increasing years.

I sympathize with the English reader who is shocked by Tolstoy's realism. A



TOLSTOY PLOWING AT YASNAYA POLYANA

few words of explanation may be necessary to explain this quality of his literary work. First of all, remember that the Slav is naturally a realist. The things that shock you in reading Tolstoy are actually talked about among the Slavs, who consider the

Anglo-Saxon prudish and enslaved by social conventionalities. In the next place his realism differs from the French realism, in which sin is too often very attractively painted, while its consequences are minimized or ignored. In Tolstoy punishment comes swift and sure, and no step in the drama is left without the shadow of the pursuing justice. Again it differs from much of the German realism, in that the punishment comes to man and woman



IN HIS STUDY

alike, while the German dramatist too often shows the one-sided punishment which comes upon the woman alone. Finally, he differs from nearly all the realists, especially from Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Sudermann, in that he shows the way out of sin and the escape from the impending doom. These qualities make his books safe reading, especially for what we call the mind not quite matured, which after all is the most tempted one. Shortly after Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was published I came in touch with the younger men of Germany and Austria, and everywhere I knew that by reading this book they had been shocked into decency. It may have been only a temporary effect, something like a sermon which has spoken to a guilty conscience, but it is one effect which very little of the realistic literature produces.

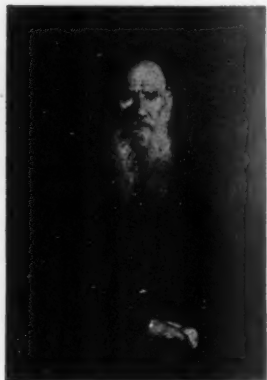
Just before dinner the count will come to his study for a little talk. He is sure to question you upon the development of literature in your own country, and it is



AS A YOUTH

AS AN OFFICER
DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR

IN EARLY MANHOOD

AT THE AGE OF ABOUT
FIFTYAT THE AGE OF ABOUT
SIXTY-FIVEAT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF
HIS FIRST LITERARY PRODUCTION

PORTRAITS OF TOLSTOY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

well for you to be informed, for even our moderns have not quite passed unnoticed by him, though you need not expect to find him very enthusiastic over our historical novels, a form of literature which he abominates.

The dinner is served in the family apartments, which are upstairs. Do not expect to find the luxury of a palace, nor the poverty of a hovel. The dining-room is large and comfortable, a piano is in one corner, a library table in another; the whole gives the impression of middle-class comfort and of upper-class taste. Around the table gather dozens of known and unknown people who have come here

as to a city of refuge. The formalities of an introduction are dispensed with, and you will not find yourself out of place in your traveling dress.

Mrs. Tolstoy, wearied from a day's hard work, presides at the table. She is a wholesome-looking woman, not untalented, brave to the point of heroism, and if there are two kinds of halo in heaven, her's may be larger than that of her husband. To be a genius of his type is no small thing, but to be the wife of such a man requires peculiar greatness. No one knows of the long, weary nights of toil, the work with pen and needle, the struggle with peasants and publishers, in the attempt to

rescue the lost estates for her numerous children, and to give them such an education as befits their station in life. You will notice a peculiar look of tenderness upon her face as she gazes upon her husband, a look in which love and devotion live and burn. Her dresses show character; they are well worn. Her manner toward the stranger is as cordial as that of her husband. Of course, you may find her at times burdened and preoccupied, but the mother of fifteen children, the mistress of a large household, the owner of estates, cannot always smile at you who may be only one of the great army of the curious who look at everything and into everything, going away to mock or to condemn.

Count Tolstoy in his peasant dress sits by the side of his latest guest. At the table he is as anxious for your physical well-being as he was anxious for your soul's good out in the forest. He is a vegetarian, and strictly temperate in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks, and although you will find meat for your own feast, you will see no wine at the table; perhaps none is to be found in the home. The count helps himself to his buckwheat mush somewhat carelessly, as one might who eats mush 365 times a year, for with food as with other things, "familiarity breeds contempt". The conversation is as serious as you want to make it, and you will soon be conscious of the perfect freedom that permeates the life of this home, and which permits every man to do just as he pleases. After dinner you may be drawn into the room of the countess to sip your cup of tea, which she brews for you in the samovar, and until midnight you may be kept on the witness stand in regard to anything you know or wish to know.

Five things Tolstoy is likely to impress upon you, the five things he has been preaching long and often.

First, that all war is wrong, that what we call patriotism is at variance with the teachings of Jesus, who taught us to con-

sider all men our brethren. He may tell you some of his experiences in the Crimean War; if he does, you will not sleep much that night, for "you will be seeing things". You will arise the next morning convinced of the Christlessness of war.

Secondly, he will tell you that the use of force against those who want to harm you is not in harmony with the teachings of Jesus, and though you will not see just how we can get along without courts and policemen, you will see clearly that Jesus was a non-resistant, and no matter how you may explain His teachings, His living was such as Tolstoy shows it was.

Thirdly, he will declare that money is the root of all evil, and that to have more than one needs is at variance with the teachings of Christ. Though he will not convince you that you ought to sell all that you have and give to the poor, he will show you plainly "how hardly they that



TOLSTOY AND GORKY

have riches shall enter the kingdom of heaven".

In the fourth place, he will tell you that

every man ought to work with his hand as well as with his brains. He may not press a hoe into your hands, but he will



COUNTESS TOLSTOY

show you that those who toil are happiest, and that they create more happiness than those of us who are drones and are spending the money which others have earned in traveling comfortably around or through the world.

Lastly, he will preach to you a chastity which applies equally to both sexes and to every station in life. Here you will linger with him the shortest time, and here he may least convince you, because you are an Anglo-Saxon and he is a Slav.

These five things he preaches in his books and pamphlets, but the things which will impress you most in him are the things which he does not emphasize at all.

The first is, that he is a man who accepts the consequences of Christianity as no other living man does. He may be wrong in his interpretation, but he bends his back to the cross and bears it, as he thinks Christ bore it. You may smile as you see this intellectual giant mending his shoes, but Jesus made plows and ox-

yokes, and Tolstoy, though he mends shoes badly, has begun to mend the social rent in Russian life. He may be but a bungling workman both in shoes and in sociology, but he has begun, he has pointed out a way. Let us do better if we can. Tolstoy carries physical burdens which the peasant bears with less effort and more grace, but in doing this he took up the social burden which the peasant has borne alone for centuries. He does these things not to seem odd, not even to do good as many of us take up some mission or some task, but simply because this is as he interprets the words of Jesus. He also shows that Jesus spoke more truly than we think, when He said that the humble would be exalted, and that those who trust in Him should not be confounded. To what height this peasant count has risen! What strength is his, who has no sword or gun, or even a defying gesture! He is the greatest man in Russia, because he counts himself the least. He is stronger than any general and more secure than minister or czar, whom whole armies cannot protect against the assassin.



THE MOSCOW HOME

From a visit to this much-talked-of and often misunderstood Tolstoy you will learn to value the life of the spirit in man. You will place the truly religious life higher than you ever did. You may interpret religion differently than you have done before, but you will realize its grandeur and power as you never did be-

fore. You will place his simple work above the worship in Russia's grand cathedrals, and his devotion to the word of Jesus above the Russian's devotion to dead saints.

Above all, you will go away feeling that you have been near a man who has much truth, not perhaps unalloyed, but truth which he has found for himself, truth which he tries to live, truth for which he is ready to die. You will find in him no Hebrew prophet, with great visions, no Paul with burning zeal to convert the Gentile world, but a John the Baptist, who, roughly clad, with plain, hard speech, has come to make straight the way of the Lord. Of him may be said what Jesus said of John, "The least in the kingdom of God is greater than he"; and Tolstoy is willing to take this place among the least.

Tolstoy may not even rank with the great reformers; he is but a plowman who with faith and hope casts a seed into the furrow, a seed which may grow and bear fruit into eternal life. He is not concerned about his rank and station among the dead nor among the living, but is content to take his place among those who toil and obey the word of Jesus, sincerely practising that which he openly professes.

PRONUNCIATION.

Bandurek—ban-du-riok.
Banjulika—ban-ju-li-ka.
Bratstoo—brat-stoo.

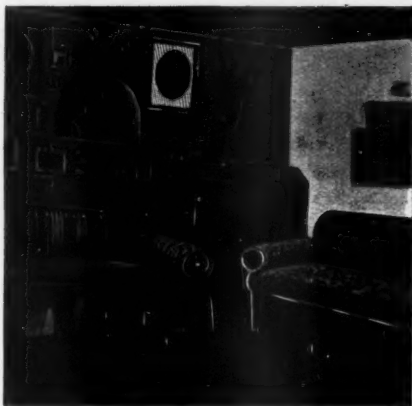


THE LATEST PORTRAIT
in the Crimea, where Tolstoy spends his winters.

Ischtvorshnik—is-tach-nik.
Kieff—ke-ev.
Mir—meer.
Polyana—po-lya-na.
Pruth—prooth.
Samovar—sah-mo-vahr.
Starosta—stahr-os-tah.
Telyaga—tel-yay-ga.
Vodka—vod-ka.
Woloshitzka—wo-lo-shitz-kah.
Yasnaya—yas-nah-ya.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What are the chief features of the journey to Yasnaya Polyana by way of the Austrian border?
2. What are some of the marked traits of the Russian peasant?
3. What is the mir?
4. What has been the result of Tolstoy's efforts to educate the peasants?
5. How does the re-



THE APARTMENT OF COUNTESS TOLSTOY

6. What is true of Tolstoy's realism?
7. Describe his home surroundings.
8. Mention five great principles which embody much of his teaching.
9. What impression of his character is a visitor likely to gain?

PIBLIOGRAPHY.

The chief works of Tolstoy are: "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth", "The Cossacks", "Sebastopol", "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "My Confession", "My Religion", "What is to be Done", "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch", "The Kingdom of God is Within You", "Master and Man", "What is Art", and short folk-tales.

Books relating to Tolstoy are: "Leo Tolstoy the Grand Mujik", by G. H. Perris; "How Count Tolstoy Lives and Works", by Sergyeenko; "Tolstoy and His Problems", by Aylmer Maude; and "Tolstoy as Man and Artist", by Merej Kowski. References to a number of magazine articles upon Tolstoy will be found in the Travel Club Programs in The Round Table.

Practical Studies in English

WORDS, SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS

BY BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK

Professor of Literature, Millersville, Pennsylvania, State Normal School.



EVERYTHING written, from a letter to an encyclopedia, is made up of three simple elements: words, sentences, and paragraphs.

He who knows how to use these correctly can write a page, a volume, or a series of volumes, for it is but repeating these units of composition.

Words are the blocks with which we build. We who use the English language are fortunate in having a very great number and variety of these blocks. The latest English dictionary contains over 300,000 words, far more than in any other language, ancient or modern. But these words are not all equally good for our purposes; some are clearer or more forcible than others, some are to be used only in special cases, some are not to be used at all. Our first concern therefore is to find some test by which to determine what words are suitable for our use.

This test is found in usage. If other people use a word, you can use it. That is the general principle, but it requires some modification. Shakespeare, for example, used words which we cannot use. We cannot call a toad a "paddock", nor say "character" for handwriting. These words are now obsolete, and this gives us the first law of usage, that it must be present. Further, if we are careful about our speech, we shall not speak of "a hot time", or call a bicycle a "bike". These expressions are in present use, it is true,

but they are not used by cultured people. So we have a second qualification of usage: it must be reputable, that is, used by the best writers and speakers. The third qualification of good use says that words must be national, that is, they must be used all over the country in the sense in which you use them. A word that is used only in one section of the country is called a provincialism. Thus Southerners say, "I reckon" for "I suppose"; New Englanders call an omnibus a "barge"; people in German communities use the word "dumb" when they mean stupid. In various parts of the country a tin dinner-bucket is known as a "kettle", a "can", a "billy", and a "blick". Some of these words doubtless sound strange to you; that is because they are unfamiliar. The term that you recognize sounds equally strange in another locality. All these expressions are provincialisms, and are forbidden by the canon which says that good use must be national.

The use of provincialisms is an error that we are peculiarly likely to fall into, because in most cases we do not know that the words are provincialisms. A word that you learned as a child, that you have heard all your life, you suppose of course is a good word. Yet it is just these familiar expressions that are often provincialisms, and some day a visitor will surprise you by declaring that he never heard this or that expression till he

This is the sixth of a series of "Practical Studies in English." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Descriptive Writing (October).
Narration (November).
Exposition (December).
Spoken Discourse (January).
Reporting and Correspondence (February).

Words, Sentences and Paragraphs (March).
Qualities of Style (April).
Metrical Composition (May).
Letter Writing (June).

heard you use it. It is well to learn as soon as possible the provincialisms of your locality, and try to free your speech of them.

This test of usage, however, is but a negative one: it tells us what words to avoid, but not what ones to choose. A positive principle is this: in ordinary writing, prefer short, familiar words. Compare these two statements:

The man suffers from a bodily ailment.

The man is sick.

Is there any doubt which is the stronger? The short, familiar word is the one most readily understood, and the one that has most force. The principle would appear to be so obvious as not to require stating, yet experience shows that this error is one which beginners very often make. They seem to think that the words of ordinary speech are not good enough for writing, so they hunt for long and unfamiliar words, putting their thoughts up on stilts, so to speak, where they move very awkwardly. Years ago Lowell called attention to this vice of style as shown in some newspapers, where reporters try to make little items seem important by telling them in big words. A fire is no longer a fire, it is a conflagration, or even a holocaust. If a building is burned, the reporter solemnly writes that "the edifice was consumed". If a crowd gathered to watch it, we are told that "a vast concourse assembled to witness the conflagration". Thus simple thoughts masquerade in pompous diction, puzzling to simple readers, laughable to educated ones. This is not saying that one should never use a long word; there are times when a long word and no other will answer; but when there is a choice between a short, familiar word and a long, unfamiliar one, the short word is usually to be preferred.

Another principle in the choice of words is illustrated by the following sentences, descriptive of the trade of a great merchant:

"Hot Africa sifted for him the golden sands of her rivers, and gathered up the

ivory tusks of her great elephants; the East came bringing him rich shawls and spices and teas, and the effulgence of diamonds, and the gleaming purity of large pearls."

He received wealth in every form from various parts of the world.

Both sentences express the same idea, but how much richer, more suggestive, is the first. And if you analyze the difference, you will find that it is a matter of using specific or general terms. Gold, ivory, shawls, diamonds—all these are included in the general term wealth, yet the separate, specific terms suggest so much more. The specific word presents a definite image to the mind. If you write, "We passed a little shop shaded by a huge tree", I have a vague idea of what you saw. It might have been a blacksmith's shop under a spreading chestnut, or a marble-cutter's shop under a weeping willow. But if you write, "We passed a little wagon-shop beneath a huge elm tree", I have a picture in my mind at once. And not only in descriptive writing is the specific word the better. In narrative, it is better to say, "We spent a week at the Waldorf", than to write, "We spent some time at a hotel in New York".

When words are combined into sentences, new problems arise. The first and the most important quality that a sentence should possess is unity. Compare these sentences:

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and his son fought to defend it.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and his son worked in a sausage factory.

The second sentence is rhetorically about as bad as a sentence can be. It is bad because it violates the principle of unity. That principle may be stated thus: Every sentence should contain one principal idea, and but one. There may be two ideas in a sentence, or three, or more, but they must be related, and subordinated to one main idea. In the first sentence

above, the main idea is the Declaration of Independence; in the second sentence there are two main ideas, with no relation between them. Now it is not often that people write such sentences as the second one, but they do write other sentences which violate the principle of unity. A very common form of error is writing sentences like this:

We walked to the river and enjoyed the view from the bridge, where we could see the church built by Mr. Stewart in memory of his daughter, who was killed in a railway accident.

Here the ideas are related, but what is the principal one, the walk to the river? the view? the church? or the daughter's death? In most cases like this, the remedy is to cut the sentence in two. Thus:

We walked to the river and enjoyed the view from the bridge. We could see the church built by Mr. Stewart in memory of his daughter.

And that is enough. The manner of her death has nothing to do with the view.

A second principle of sentence-structure is illustrated by the following example:

John pounded on the log where the squirrel was hidden, while I stood by ready to shoot it if it should attempt to escape from its hiding-place to take refuge elsewhere.

Read that sentence, and see whether you can detect any fault in it. If not, read it again, and see whether you can omit any words, as not necessary. You will find that it may be reduced to this:

John pounded on the log where the squirrel was, and I stood ready to shoot it.

That tells all that the first sentence told, and in half as many words. The other words were mere lumber, encumbering the sentence, while adding nothing to its meaning. The use of unnecessary words is another characteristic of most people's writing. They could say what they have to say in fewer words, and say it better. It is excellent training to go through some-

thing you have written and see how many words you can cut out.

The subject of paragraphs has already been spoken of in the paper upon Exposition. It was pointed out there that a paragraph deals with one of the chief thoughts of a composition; it is, in other words, a unit as truly as a sentence is a unit. These units are of varying lengths, from a sentence to a page or more. But it is hardly possible to say much on any subject in less than three sentences, so few paragraphs are shorter than that. On the other hand, a paragraph covering a page or more indicates close thinking, and hard reading. Short paragraphs give an open, attractive look to a page, and the reader finds it easier to carry away the thoughts when they are put up in these small, handy bundles. It is well, then, to avoid making paragraphs too long or too short. The average length in modern prose is slightly more than 100 words. This does not mean that we should try to make all our paragraphs of this length: some will necessarily be longer, because they treat of important topics, which demand fuller discussion. To write a single sentence as a paragraph is to give it great emphasis; this should be done, therefore, only when the sentence deserves such distinction.

Another point to be considered in paragraph structure is arrangement. It is a fact that anyone can verify that, in glancing over a printed page, the parts of each paragraph that most readily catch the eye are the beginning and end. It follows, therefore, that the important sentences in each paragraph should, in general, occupy these emphatic positions.

EXERCISES.

1. Make a list of the provincialisms you have heard, in your locality or elsewhere. Ask a friend from another state to tell you the peculiar expressions he notices in your neighborhood. Look up these words in an unabridged dictionary; the "Century" is especially good for such terms. If it gives the word as "local",

"Prov.", or "local U. S.", you know it for a provincialism.

2. Take some of your earlier papers written for these studies, and criticize the use of words. Have you used long, unusual words where short, familiar ones would answer? Are there any unnecessary words? It is better if you can exchange papers and criticize each other.

3. Criticize your early papers, especially the descriptions, in the matter of general and specific words. Substitute specific words where you can, and note the gain in vividness.

4. Criticize your work, exchanging papers as suggested, from the standpoint of unity of sentences. It is best to keep these

lines of study separate: go over your papers carefully with one thing in mind, then go over them again to correct them in other respects.

5. Criticize your paragraphs, first as to unity. The test for this is to try to state, in a few words, the thought of each paragraph. Do this, writing a summary of each paragraph as was done for the chapter from Mr. Bryce in the article on Exposition. Would it be better to divide any long paragraphs? Or to combine short ones which deal with the same topic? Are the important thoughts usually placed in the emphatic positions, or are they buried in the middle? Can you improve by rearrangement?

[End of Required Reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 595 to 595.]

Nature Study

CHILDREN AND THE OUTDOOR WORLD

BY ALICE G. McCLOSKEY

Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study.

ROBIN!



HE drifts along the fences are settling. The brooks are brimming full. The open fields are bare. A warm knoll here and there is tinged with green. A smell of earth is in the air. A shadow darts through the apple tree: it is the robin!

Robin! You and I were lovers when yet my years were few. We roamed the fields and hills together. We explored the brook that ran up into the great dark woods and away over the edge of the world. We knew the old squirrel who lived in the maple tree. We heard the first frog peep. We knew the minnows that lay under the mossy log. We knew how the cowslips bloomed in the lushy swale. We heard the first soft roll of thunder in the liquid April sky.

Robin! The fields are yonder! You are my better self. I care not for the birds of paradise; for whether here or there, I shall listen for your carol in the apple tree.—*L. H. Bailey.*

WELCOME THE BIRDS.

In preparing lessons for our Chautauqua Junior Naturalists this year, we have made a special effort to interest them in birds. Now that the spring is approaching we hope to intensify the interest that has been awakened.

We want to encourage the building of bird-houses. Making a home for the birds will do much toward creating the desire to protect them. If a young builder is successful in coaxing a family to live in the house that he has made, his interest and care will extend to others of their kind.



CHILDREN WITH THEIR BIRD-HOUSES

Among the birds that we have recommended for study are the woodpeckers. They are not shy; one can go within a few feet of the tree on which they are at work without disturbing them. Then, too, there is a feeling among many farmers that all woodpeckers injure trees. Owing to this many a downy woodpecker has been slain while doing a good turn for the one who took his life. We would have our children know the economic value of these birds.

It is the yellow-bellied sapsucker that has injured the reputation of the downy woodpecker. This little fellow is the one that makes the conspicuous holes in rings around trees. A close observer will not confuse him with downy. If the crown instead of the nape is red, the belly yellow, the breast black, and the throat cardinal, it is a sapsucker. The female of this species has a white throat and sometimes a black crown. The best means of distinguishing the downy woodpecker from the sapsucker is by the color of the under parts. In the former they are white; in the latter yellow.

It is a good thing to have children keep a record of the return of the birds. It will be of value in future study.

A WINTER BUTTERFLY.

A short time ago we received the following letter from one of our Junior Naturalists:

November 7, 1902.

Dear Uncle John:

I have something I would like to tell you. The other day the hired man was picking apples in the top of one of the trees. He found an old robin's nest and pieces of corncobs. I think it was a squirrel's work, because we have a walnut tree in our yard.

Tuesday morning papa was barreling apples. He told me to go up and get a barrel out of the corn-crib. When I was getting it out I looked in it, and there was a big, black butterfly. I took it to the house till I went to school. When I went to school I took it along, and the teacher said that we would keep it in the schoolhouse and see how long it would live, for it would freeze to death out-of-doors.

For the next meeting we are going to study about different kinds of leaves. Today the boys started out looking for something to bring before the next meeting.

I am sure that we would all enjoy it for you to come and visit us.

Yours truly, WALTER.

This little letter suggests a Nature Study topic that may be taken up in early spring. The butterfly that Walter found was, I



YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

think, the mourning-cloak (*Vanessa antiopa*). He speaks of it as black—most children do—but it has dark purple wings bordered with cream color.

Vanessa antiopa hibernates in our cellars or other sheltered nooks during cold weather, but seems to be ever ready to venture forth when a warm day comes. I

have seen one of the frail creatures flying through a snow-covered wood. A sudden change in the weather had coaxed it out of its winter quarters. This butterfly is common, and the children will be interested in it as an early spring messenger. Later in the year we shall give its life history.

C i v i c P r o g r e s s

A DEMOCRATIC ART MOVEMENT

BY MRS. ELLA BOND JOHNSTON

President of the Richmond Art Association.



HEREVER people are thinking about the influence of beauty on life, and are trying to do something, at first hand, to bring the pleasure of art to all the people of a community, a knowledge of the accomplishment of the Richmond Art Association, its seven years' experience with successes and failures, will be interesting and helpful. It attempts a democratic art movement which in some measure seems unique. What can be done in Richmond, Indiana, can be done in any town where are found a few people who care enough for the promotion of art in their midst to work hard and make much personal sacrifice without hope of selfish reward.

The success of this Art Association is due in great part to the broad nature of its organization. Among its organizers and working members it numbers a club of local artists, a group of china painters, a camera club, the superintendent of public schools, the supervisors of drawing and manual training, a number of teachers, the art section of the Local Council of Women, newspaper men, several business men, and many of the most cultured and well-to-do citizens, in fact, almost every force that could be influential in the cause. These forces have held together with a minimum of friction, and have made possible a democratic success.

This seems the most sensible sort of art club to undertake in a town of twenty-five thousand people, and it will live and succeed where a more exclusive organization will fail for lack of public support.

The constitution of the Richmond Art Association declares for the promotion of the welfare of art in Richmond, by giving appreciative encouragement to all local art workers, by providing art lectures, by giving a free annual exhibition which shall contain the work of the art and manual training departments of the public schools, the work of local artists and craftsmen, together with exhibits of work from representative American painters and craftsmen.

We are most fortunate in having a school board and superintendent who are interested in this art movement. The board allows the Association the use of a centrally located school building for all its meetings during the year and for the two weeks of the annual exhibition without charge. It also pays the large bill for lighting the exhibition. This school building is admirably adapted for exhibition purposes. It has on the lower floor the superintendent's offices, three large connected rooms having ample northern light, adjustable shades, tinted walls, dado, and picture-rail. These rooms open into a long, wide corridor with excellent hanging spaces. Out of this open three

This is the sixth group of articles on phases of "Civic Progress", which will appear in *The Chautauquan* each month. "The Traveling Library as a Civilizing Force", by Jessie M. Good, appeared in October; "A Decade of Civic Improvement", by Charles Zueblin, and "The Municipal Problem", by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in November; "The Civic Function of the Country Church", by Graham Taylor, and "Federation of Rural Social Forces", by Kenyon L. Butterfield, in December; "How the Chicago City Council was Regenerated", by George C. Sikes, "The Harrisburg Achievement", by J. Horace McFarland, and "Making St. Louis a Better Place to Live In", by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, in January; "Municipal Art", by Lucy Fitch Perkins, in February. Subjects to follow include School Extension, Public Recreation, Social Settlements, Sanitation, Village Improvement, etc.

large schoolrooms, and from it rises an imposing double stairway. The corridors and twelve rooms of this really beautiful building are all occupied by the various exhibits in the annual exhibition.

The first two exhibitions were made up of work which we could command in our own town, and contained besides the public school and local artist work a number of pictures loaned by citizens.

We were fortunate again in having a few citizens of means, who in travels abroad had secured a number of interesting pictures, some originals, some good copies of old masters. When we issued a call through the daily papers for the loan of any pictures known to be original work by competent artists we received a generous response. There were brought to light a number of really beautiful and valuable pictures which our people generally had never had the opportunity of seeing. Naturally we had pictures brought in by people who were greatly interested and wanted to help, that were not suitable, to say the least, for exhibition purposes. The number and quality of these was embarrassing to the hanging committee. It was decided, however, that it was not our purpose just then to maintain a high standard of excellence in the pictures, but rather to reach and interest as many people as possible in the work of the Association. So we hung all the pictures loaned, and took with what grace we could the smiles of the critic, who is alive everywhere. The plan proved in the long run to be a good one. People came in great numbers to see the exhibit. They were interested, and they learned. The poor pictures hung among the good ones—hung themselves so high that they are no longer offered for the exhibitions.

The success of these first efforts assured the Art Association of an appreciative public, willing to give financial support to more extensive exhibitions. In all subsequent exhibitions it has been our privilege to study and become acquainted with the excellent work of our

own "Hoosier Group" of artists. The best artists of Cincinnati, Columbus, and Chicago have gladly responded to our invitation to send work for exhibit. Twice a number of pictures came from Boston artists, one year a large exhibit from Philadelphia, and for the last three years New York artists have sent some excellent canvasses. All of which would seem to indicate that artists are glad to exhibit, and that even in a small city like ours, by proper management, a really creditable exhibition of paintings can be got together. Every year special care is taken to hang attractively the pictures of our local artists. The great improvement in their work year by year attests the inspirational and educational value of the exhibitions.

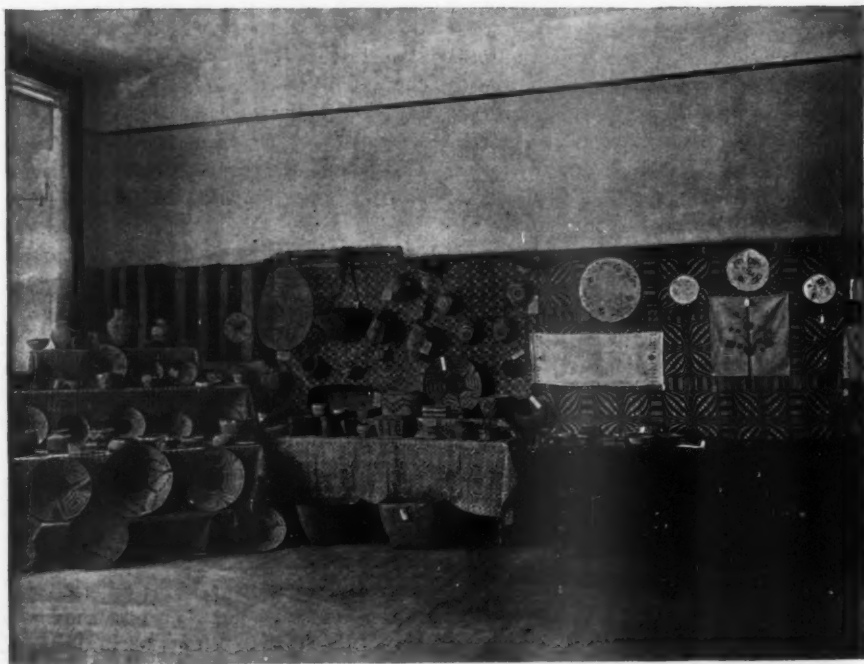
The second floor of the building is occupied by the exhibits of the drawing and manual training departments of the public schools. A selected number of the pictures and casts owned by the schools are brought from the different buildings and arranged for an exhibit of school decoration. All this school work is interesting to both children and parents, and serves in part to bring about that desirable better understanding between parents and the school.

One room on the second floor is reserved for unframed sketches, done by amateurs, and is given some distinction by the work of a number of talented young people who are studying in art schools. The best work of the Richmond Camera Club has been attractively displayed in three of the annual exhibitions.

From the beginning the Art Association has had for most efficient helpers a group of local china painters, whose work has always formed a part of the exhibitions. By the addition to this of exhibits of American pottery and a loan collection from our citizens of porcelain and pottery containing characteristic pieces from many countries, it has formed a basis of study for all those interested in ceramics. The evident growth of interest in this



SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBIT OF OIL PAINTINGS



ARTS AND CRAFTS IN BASKETRY AND WOVEN WARE



WORK OF LOCAL CHINA PAINTERS AND THEIR PUPILS



ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT

feature decided the Association to make in the fifth exhibition a small display of other arts and crafts articles. This seemed not inappropriate in our demo-



GARFIELD SCHOOL BUILDING
In which the exhibition is held.

cratic, neighborhood affair. Indeed, why should not pictures and pottery, books, and baskets, and all beautiful creations be shown together in any exhibition, anywhere? In this connection be it noted that the Western Art Association is this season sending out with its traveling exhibition of paintings a number of arts and crafts articles. Possibly this is significant of the trend of things in art today.

Our first attempt with arts and crafts was so satisfactory that last year we exhibited a much larger number, showing work from craftsmen in pottery, textiles, leather, pyrography, basketry, metals, bookbinding, illuminating, and woodwork.

These Richmond exhibitions have been considered exceedingly creditable by artists and critics from other towns, who have come to see them, though naturally they are not so good in quality as would be found in the principal art centers. We

do not claim to have attained any unusually notable artistic success. The unusual thing is, we are told, that we have them at all, and we believe that the number of people in attendance at the exhibitions, and the generous public support of them, is truly exceptional.

The Richmond Art Association has been able for six years to give an annual exhibition with doors open free to everyone, without the disagreeable accompaniment of debts. We sometimes call this free exhibition our most beautiful public charity. It is supported by the annual fifty-cent dues of a large membership and the yearly subscriptions of public-spirited citizens. Last year the receipts, \$700, exceeded the expenses by a small amount. This sum would be insufficient without the help of the school board, and without the assistance of members who receive no financial return for work done. The Association pays all transportation charges, boxing, and insurance on exhibits, all expenses incidental to hanging pictures and arranging other exhibits, and reserves a sum for buying a picture each year. Catalogues as beautiful as can possibly be afforded, *without advertisements*, are sold for ten cents. The sales last year paid for the catalogues and added a good sum to the treasury. The percentage of the population in any city that will pay an entrance fee to see an art exhibit is not great. Our free exhibitions are attended by about half of our population, which is considered a great attendance. We feel that we have succeeded in making an art exhibit popular with the people.

The exhibition always opens in June, the last week of the school year. The building is turned over to the Association a few days before. Desks, platforms, tables, school pictures are all removed from the rooms. The superintendent vacates his offices, retaining only a small corner for necessary work. It is a hurried and no easy task to arrange suitable backgrounds where needed, take down doors,

screen windows, and otherwise transform the rooms into art galleries.

Most of the hard work of arranging the exhibits is done by the "faithful", who give time and labor gratis. We are fortunate in having this work under the direction of people of taste, and in the chairman of the hanging committee the Association is greatly blessed. The task of hanging justly and artistically a large number of paintings he accomplishes rapidly and with general satisfaction.

The building throughout is made to look as beautiful as possible. On opening night only the membership, about five hundred, is admitted. To beautify the building further the Richmond florists send an abundance of palms and cut flowers without charge. The best orchestra in town gladly furnishes music. Punch is served by lovely maidens. Altogether opening night is a singularly beautiful occasion. After this the exhibition is open free to everybody for two weeks, morning, afternoon, and evening of week-days, and afternoons on Sundays. The first few days the exhibition is viewed by the public school children, who come by schools with the teachers. Great care is taken by the teachers to help the children see and understand. Very many of the children buy their own catalogues, and "do" the whole exhibition with a seriousness that would be amusing if it were not so beautiful. They are learning to be most intelligently appreciative visitors. The teachers and children of the Lutheran parochial school were invited to visit the art exhibition, which they did with evident pleasure, as did also the sisters and children of two large Catholic schools.

Of course, all these children tell about the beautiful things when they go home, and the parents, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, white and black, willy-nilly are dragged out to see some particular thing that pleased the child. And so the interest spreads, until often in the evening people come in crowds.

One evening particularly is memorable.

The city band played a lengthy program on the lawn in front of the building. This they did for the mere asking. It is gratifying to find how many people want to help a cause that is for everybody. It was a perfect June night, light and cool. From seven until half-past ten the house,



SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF OIL PAINTINGS

In the superintendent's offices.

the yard, the sidewalk were crowded with people, and the streets about filled with the carriages of evening drivers. We thought that when the music began the crowds would desert the pictures, but they did not. At all times during the evening the rooms were full of serious onlookers. It must have been few indeed of those attracted by the music that failed to enter. It would be true to say that more than half the people present that night will have to see here in their own town all the art they ever see. They were not of those who go abroad. Beauty, if they have it, must be brought to them. The thought of making for these people more public beauty brings one up sharply against impossible municipal conditions, for it is with us as it is elsewhere, plenty of taxes flowing into the treasury, with small returns to the people. How stupid it all seems! If the money that vanishes somewhere from the treasury were spent wisely a permanent art exhibit might be made of our already attractive city for everyone who lives in it, and all those who come and go.

But *we can have* the art exhibit, and people *do* come to see it. It is a better show than "the people" usually get even for their money. It is more beautiful than the "street fairs" which catch the crowd, and gives a more elevated pleasure than the cheap plays which take so much of the people's money.

Our three daily papers have always been helpful with any amount of free advertising, and, by publishing a series of articles during the exhibition on the various exhibits and artists, they have greatly increased the educational value of the art movement in our city.

We have not succeeded in furnishing many lectures on art. Those we have had failed to interest the people. Perhaps the picture seen goes farther than any amount of talk about it. The ideal way would be to have the talk in the presence of the picture, for much must be pointed out to us if our taste is to improve.

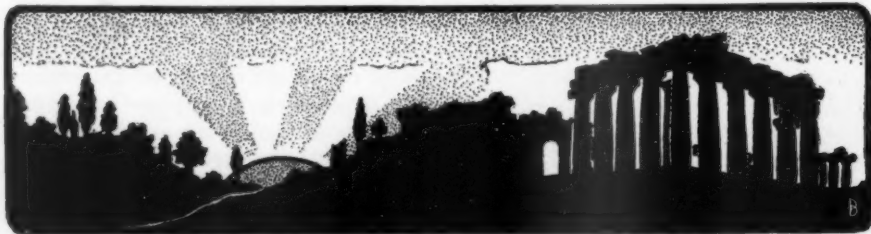
The fact that the Art Association buys a picture at each annual exhibition is a great encouragement to artists to send in their best work. Last year we bought an oil painting by Charles C. Curran, of New York City, called "Building the Dam", which received a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, and a landscape by J. Ottis Adams, Indianapolis, was bought and presented to the Association by a woman's club that wanted to give practical aid to the art movement. Eight other paintings were sold, several of which went to neighboring towns. At previous exhibitions the Art Association had purchased a large landscape by J. E. Bundy, of Richmond; "Whitewater Valley", by T. C. Steele, Indianapolis; "Roses", by

Mrs. H. S. St. John, New York City; "Sunlight and Shadow", by John Vanderpoel, Chicago; "In Wonderland", by Pauline Dohn Rudolph, Chicago. Quite a satisfactory number of sales were made in the arts and crafts exhibit, in fact, directly and indirectly, through the catalogue and newspaper articles, almost all the hand-made books exhibited were finally sold. The practical and definite accomplishment of making sales is essential to the life of art exhibits.

In a more indefinite way, perhaps, we believe we can claim other equally important accomplishments. The work of the Art Association has awakened an interest, and made possible in our community a knowledge of American art and artists. There is evidence that it has elevated the standard of public taste. It has been the inspiration of a wonderful improvement in the work of our local painters, some of whom are now receiving distinction in more important exhibits elsewhere.

It has aroused a lively interest in the arts and crafts movement, and bids fair to add to the number of good craftsmen. It furnishes a fine example of the socialization of the school. It is the kind of art movement touching the people that must arise and develop throughout our country before we can have the true American art of which we dream.

And, best of all, the beautiful works of art brought by the efforts of the Art Association furnish to our people a high kind of pleasure. Art holds out to well-ordered human beings legitimate and infinite sources of happiness. It is something to have made that possible.



A NEGLECTED SOCIAL FORCE

BY CALVIN DILL WILSON



THE scene is in a town of three thousand inhabitants; it is a meeting of the village "Men's Club". Let us take a glance at its workings.

The rattle of chairs is heard as their occupants draw back from the several long tables in a large room where a hundred men have just dined. Many are lighting cigars, and all are assuming comfortable postures. The chairman rises and states the subject of the evening's discussion and the name of the first speaker. The audience comprises a Catholic priest, half a dozen Protestant clergymen, several physicians, three lawyers, the town bankers, storekeepers, foremen of mills, clerks, and a considerable number of workingmen. The topic announced is "Electrolysis" and the speaker is a lawyer who is the attorney of the local electric plant. He reads to attentive hearers a carefully prepared account of the workings of the several kinds of trolley systems and their effects upon adjacent buried water-pipes, and he advocates the cause of the system that he considers harmless to these pipes.

One trolley line already runs through the borough and it has proved disastrous to the water-pipes. A second electric road has asked the right to pass through the streets, and this club, which has no legal powers, is striving to get an intelligent understanding of a question of local interest and importance. The majority of the members have come not knowing so much as an accurate definition of the long technical word that is to be their theme. But they wish to learn. They are taxpayers, and many times they have seen the streets torn up while the water-pipes, damaged by electricity from the trolley wires, were being repaired. They desire to know how their town council should act toward the new road for which its promoters wish to get right of way. When the lawyer has read his paper, the local electrician, who has been an

expert witness in several cases of damage by electrolysis, rises, and is subjected to questioning. Then the attorney for the proposed new line is allowed to advocate the cause of his employers. Finally, such members as wish to speak are given the privilege, subject to being rapped down by the chairman at the end of five minutes, the limit for each person, according to the by-laws, in the general debate. After three hours every man present has an intelligent understanding of what electrolysis is, how it operates, how it can be prevented, and of his duty as a citizen.

The present stage of the mental and moral development of our people demands associations, especially in our towns and smaller cities, where men of all creeds and classes may meet in close fellowship, feel their common humanity, talk freely and intelligently on matters of general interest, and, as opportunity presents, coöperate for local improvements and welfare. The lives of most men in an average American town are extremely isolated; they tend to narrowness and selfishness of aim; there is a want of the human touch and cosmopolitan spirit; and there is a tendency to separate into little coteries. The several secret fraternities incline to form close groups, there are also religious groups, and the working people feel themselves cut off from all the other sets. Men live as strangers to an astonishing degree. The citizens generally are not friends in any intimate sense, as, according to Aristotle, they should be in order that friendship may form the nexus between ethics and politics and so guarantee the safety of the state. Social and financial differences make chasms of increasing depth and wideness. Such clubs, therefore, as bring large numbers of men together, without distinctions of wealth, religion, politics, culture, or caste, may serve a large purpose in modern life.

The elegant, exclusive clubs of the rich or cultured, with their costly buildings

and appointments, do not need to be exploited: wherever wealth and leisure are, these will be established without suggestions from outside. Such are resorts of men of one class, and these do not break down walls or partitions, but build up and perpetuate divisions. Organizations like "The Century", "The Union League", "The Aldine", and their great rivals, whose fame is over the whole land, have, doubtless, their own function in our civilization, but their influence is confined to men of the upper classes. "The Players' Club" opens only to actors, artists, *literateurs*; the discussions in the "Nineteenth Century Club" are accessible to but few. The various secret societies are social forces of a kind, and add to the feeling of brotherhood within definite limits, but they are narrow, relatively; their membership is small; old men, not already members, and youths under age are not admitted; Catholics are forbidden by their church to belong to them; and there are other restrictions. Labor organizations bring together men of only one caste. Most of the associations referred to are without the feature of free, intelligent discussion. The old-fashioned debating club is no longer of sufficient intellectual force to be of interest to men of this day, except in remote and isolated communities. Religious clubs have value, but they are necessarily exclusive of those who do not accept a creed. Political clubs are also limited to a particular policy or party.

A large field is open for the formation and operation of clubs on a broader basis than the associations referred to. Doctor Johnson defined a club to be an "assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions". But those that are advocated here may be defined as organizations of men of every class, whether good fellows or not, who meet, in friendly, social manner, and discuss important, timely topics, impartially, for the purpose of mutual enlightenment, the strengthening of the human bond, and, at times, the improvement of local conditions. They do not

divide men, as Johnson did, into "clubbable" and "unclubbable" persons, but rather proceed on the assumption that all men are clubbable.

They do not aim at any universal leveling process nor the propagandism of any social theory, but they do strive to bring men of all conditions into mutual sympathy and understanding. Such associations are no longer in the experimental stage, but several of these have existed for a number of years, and have proved themselves to be of great value. They are among the most interesting and serviceable organizations in the places where they have been founded. Instituted for self-culture, the discussion of current topics, and the advancement of the interests of the community, their memberships comprise leading professional and business people, the smaller tradesmen, students in the professions, young men, and those who carry the years of experience, and workingmen. The subjects considered take a wide range. There are no class distinctions, no religious, political or social discrimination, but a large and intelligent company, with the objects of impartially considering subjects of general interest, of social fellowship, and of local improvements. They are forums, where the best thought, the brightest ideas are brought out by questions and argument, and, embracing as they do a wide field, the topics are considered in a broad light, with a view only to a proper understanding of the subject, and establishing of facts even though they clash with popular ideas.

Such organizations are a step in the right direction—a breaking away from old-time prejudices. Clubs where all creeds, denominations, and professions may meet at stated intervals for mutual discussion are highly beneficial because they lead to a better understanding among people separated by artificial barriers. Meeting from time to time, as occasion may permit, and exchanging thoughts, each profiting by the ideas of the others,

tends to remove fallacies entertained because of our too limited association with those who hold opinions similar to our own. An escape from this narrow environment, entering the general forum where the opinions of many holding different views are given for the benefit of all, leads toward right thinking on questions that too often divide the people, because some have not had opportunity to view the subject in its various phases. These associations, offering such opportunities, are therefore worthy of encouragement, and it is to be hoped that they may grow in favor and become more numerous that they may aid in removing error, propagating truth, and bringing mankind into closer fellowship.

As these clubs are now conducted, the combination of material elements with the social and intellectual is a concession to the weakness of human nature. It has been found that the dinner, with the privilege of smoking, brings a more numerous regular attendance than could be got for discussions alone. The average man is thus brought into better mood for listening and talking. Men are likely to feel more kindly toward each other when they have eaten side by side upon an equality. Thus we would say that the material elements are necessary to the success of such clubs. Many other local organizations that have begun well and with high aims, village improvement societies, and citizens' clubs, have failed to maintain permanent interest because their appeal was not made with sufficient force to the social side of men's natures.

The intellectual features afforded are: a carefully selected subject, such as, in the judgment of the management, will be of general interest, importance, and timeliness; an address prepared by a capable member of the club or by an invited guest; and a general discussion. Thus every man has a chance to speak, to utter his sentiments, and, by listening, he has opportunity to see the subject as reflected in the opinions of many minds.

The intellectual interests of these organizations cannot be kept up from time to time without well-considered addresses, bristling with points and calculated to arouse debate. Unless a capable man launches ideas and facts for the company the whole debate is likely to be stranded in the shallows. Many debating clubs have perished of mental inanition. But men generally will prepare for a special occasion, on a topic within their range, if appointed to the duty and made aware of the expectancy of their companions. These clubs bring many surprises in the revelation of unexpected capacities for thought and statement among members.

The "village improvement" idea is included among other features. One club has taken up the cause of a park on the river bank of its town, and, by a committee appointed from within its ranks, has actively pushed the project. The same club has taken up the plan of transforming an old graveyard within the corporate limits into a park. One such club gave inception to the establishing of a summer Chautauqua in its neighborhood, and that institution has grown until it owns its grounds and buildings, a beautiful site on a river side, draws annually many thousands of people, and has become a standing advertisement for the community and a means of financial benefit, as well as a school of culture to the citizens. The influence of the large membership of such clubs goes a long way toward giving any proposed improvement weight in the community. Though politics are tabooed, important local issues may be discussed in order to form intelligent opinions. Matters of business, of public improvement, get heartier sympathy and more practical help than if put forward only by individuals. These clubs should always have definite local aims in addition to their other features.

The social features in some respects may be considered the most important. Kindly feelings are engendered among men who touch elbows at table, and they

go out in better mood toward their neighbors than if shut off in isolation. In these days when classes tend to alienation from each other, when all manner of social theories are fermenting in untrained minds, when bitterness and hatred toward the present order of things are in many hearts, clubs that cultivate friendship between all classes are valuable to the state. The socialists and anarchists can be admitted safely to such clubs, where the majority is made up of citizens who believe in the republic: the revolutionists will have their ideas modified by close friendly contact with other minds. Their bitterness will be lessened where all meet as friends.

Organizations of this kind prove attractive to, and have power to hold, all sorts and conditions of men. Many men who are repelled by secret societies or exclusive societies of any kind will join these clubs when opportunity is afforded. Many do not like to be corralled or counted into any association that has any sectarian or narrow label on it, but they rejoice to belong to one that is broadly human, without caste, and that has generous social and intellectual aims. Such clubs have brought together men who formerly were cliqued in various lodges and societies, have made a brotherhood where before there was but a set of coteries. They have done more than any other means to introduce the spirit of brotherhood, and, in the phrase of Mathew Arnold, "make the metropolitan spirit prevail over the provincial".

The plan of organization is very simple. Get together as many men, of all classes, as can be assembled by personal solicitation or by letter. Select a permanent meeting place, in a hotel or large room elsewhere, where dinner can be served conveniently. Pass by-laws, looking toward one or two set speeches by competent speakers at each meeting, on topics of general interest, and to be limited in length to twenty or thirty minutes. Let this formal, prepared speech be followed by free debate, during which each vol-

unteer is forbidden to exceed five minutes. Place the management in the hands of a committee, the only permanent officers being a secretary and treasurer. Have a different chairman each evening, in order that all in turn may have a chance for this honor. Let the annual dues be a small sum, for instance a dollar, in order that the price may be within the reach of all. Let it be the secretary's duty to notify each member by printed letter of the date, hour, place, subject, and speaker of each meeting; let him enclose a return postal-card on which the recipient is expected to state, at least two days before the session, whether he will or will not attend. Let each member be granted the privilege of inviting one guest. The cost of the dinner should be a small sum, say fifty cents, members to pay only when they attend or send notice that they will. The sessions of such clubs are usually held once in two weeks, and open either at six or eight o'clock. Let the by-laws be liberal; no partisan politics, no long speeches, no bores, no sectarian religion, no personalities, no snobs, no bosses.

A strong feature of such an organization is the pledge that speakers will not be subjected to newspaper publicity for what they say. In case the topic is of general interest and the discussion is of value to the community, a motion may be carried admitting reporters for that particular meeting, by common consent.

Such clubs are capable of indefinite expansion and usefulness. One in every town and small city, and several in each large city, would, as the years go by, grow to be among the most important social forces in the republic. The whole number, taken together, would add immeasurably to friendship and comradeship among men of all classes, and would do much toward averting social perils. They would influence men to act together, they would break down many artificial barriers, they would correct many erratic ideas now entertained, they would do much to bind men into a real human brotherhood.

Home Problems from a New Standpoint

MORE JOY IN MERE LIVING

BY CAROLINE L. HUNT



THE machinery of life and life itself are continually getting mixed up, both in our theories and also in our practices, and it is frequently difficult to say of a given act whether it is a part of life itself or whether it is just a means of preparation for life. It was this fact, I suppose, that Henry Drummond had in mind when he said that, even at the worst, the struggle for life was really life itself. He applied this, to be sure, to the fierce struggles for food and other necessities of life in which, during early stages of development, human beings engaged for the purpose of self-preservation. It is just as applicable, however, to our present struggle for life, for the care and the foresight that we must exercise in order to secure the food and the shelter and the fresh air and the sunlight, which are necessary simply as preparation for what we consider our life-work, really involve just the thought and the exercise of reason that make life for us as distinguished from mere existence. Thus the fact that the harder we must struggle for life, the greater is that mental activity which is an essential part of life itself, is the first source of consolation for the fact that we have to struggle.

But there is another and a greater source of consolation. It was Drummond, I think, who originated the expression,

the struggle for the life of others, making it cover all the activities to which we are prompted by love. Of these activities the most important is home-making, and it is the opportunity that home affords for merging *the struggle for life* into *the struggle for the life of others* that takes the sting from the work necessary for self-preservation. Thus, in providing a shelter to protect himself from the elements and to keep him in condition for work, man, if he be a home-maker, performs the same service for those he loves, and in providing for herself food that shall fit her to be an efficient working member of society, woman, if she be a home-maker, performs the same service for those who are bound to her by affection. Herein lies the second source of consolation for the fact that the greater part of our time and energy must be given to securing and caring for the machinery of life.

In getting ready to live, and in helping others to get ready to live—in these two ways we spend the greater part of our lives. But there are some activities in life which are simply a part of living. Of these or of part of them Browning makes David sing in "Saul":

Oh, the wild joys of living! the leaping
from rock up to rock,
The strong rending of boughs from the
fir-tree, the cool silver shock

This is the sixth of a series on "The Home: Its Relation to the Problem of More Life for All." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Homes for the Greatest Number (October).

More Life for Woman (November).

More Life for Man (December).

More Life for the Household Employee (January).

More Physical Vigor for All (February).

More Joy in Mere Living (March).

More Beauty for All (April).

More Pleasure for the Producer of Household Stuff (May).

More Conscience for the Consumer (June).

Of the plunge in a pool's living water, the
 hunt of the bear,
 And the sultriness showing the lion is
 couched in his lair,
 And the meal, the rich dates yellowed over
 with gold-dust divine,
 And the locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher,
 the full draught of wine,
 And the sleep in the dried river-channel
 where bulrushes tell
 That the water was wont to go warbling
 so softly and well.
 How good is man's life, the mere living!
 how fit to employ
 All the heart and the soul and the senses
 forever in joy!

To the pleasures which are here suggested, and which are chiefly those of the senses, should be added, if we are to have anything like a complete list, those pleasures which come from social intercourse with friends, and which are not dependent upon "improving conversation", but which spring from the opportunity to be near and to talk with those we love, and those pleasures which come from meditation on life and its meaning, but which do not involve any effort to straighten out its tangles. "Improving" conversation and efforts to make the world better are parts of life, but they are also parts of its struggle, and therefore must be excluded from "the joys of mere living".

If these pleasures that are *ends* and in no sense *means* are a legitimate part of life, they must be taken into consideration not only in adjusting the machinery of our own lives so as to have time for them, but also in adjusting the machinery of home-making so as to secure them for others. I know a woman who has four of the healthiest and happiest children in the country. She is also the happy possessor of a span of horses and a carriage. If the day dawns bright and the woods seem to call for her, she has the horses harnessed, bundles the children into the carriage, puts a basket under the seat, and starts off down the street. On the way she picks up a congenial spirit or two, and stopping at the market, fills her basket with bread and fruit and

canned meat or other kinds of food that can be bought ready for eating. Then, with no more ado than this, she is off for a whole day of "the joys of mere living" in the woods. This she is able to do, because she has simplified the machinery of her home-making by excluding useless decorations from furnishings and clothing. Nor is it to be understood that she has thereby traded off the pleasures of beautiful home surroundings for the joys of frequent glimpses of nature. Her windows command broad views of lake and lawn, in the presence of which elaborate draperies would seem like impositions, and her children have bright eyes and clear skins and well-developed figures, which plain clothing sets off better than ruffles and flounces.

In passing, we must not fail to note that this woman has done something more than to simplify housekeeping. She has also simplified the machinery of picnics—a great art. We have not, all of us, horses and carriages, but we can get some kind of conveyance—an electric car if nothing better—and we can pick up on the way to the picnic food which will taste just as good in the open air as that over which we frequently wear ourselves out before starting.

It is interesting to see how things work themselves out in this world. Years ago some one started the custom of cleaning house in the spring. Although spring is violet-time, and a season of enormous possibilities in the way of real living, yet this custom when it started worked little hardship, because most people lived reasonably near to nature all the time. Later, however, life became so artificial that we really needed occasional excursions into the country. Then, too, the kindergartens began to teach the children to *see* and to enjoy nature. Then, just in the nick of time, just as we had encountered the necessity for, and the incentive to, trips into the country, the necessity for "spring cleaning" was taken away. We began to have hardwood or painted floors, which

made it possible to do house-cleaning a little at a time all the year around. Thus there is now no great piece of work left to be done in the spring, when we really ought to be in the woods.

Perhaps the most interesting of the recent movements in the direction of simplifying housework is that in favor of sun-dried underwear, towels, bed-linen, etc. This stands for another "working together for good". When life became complex we began to begrudge the time necessary for ironing, and sometimes, if we thought we could use our time more profitably than in ironing, we used our clothes "rough-dried". But now we no longer speak of "rough-dried" clothes, because that suggests only their negative advantage in saving work, but we say "sun-dried", because hygienists have told us that articles that contain in their meshes fresh sunned air are more healthful than those that contain the impure air of kitchen or laundry. They have told us also that because air is a poor conductor of heat, and because clothes that have not been pressed contain more air than those that have, we can get more protection from a given weight of underwear that has been sun-dried than from the same weight of that which has been ironed.

But no one is going to make effort to get time for "the joys of mere living" until he sees a prospect of getting them. For a long time we have recognized the possibility of getting these pleasures in large quantities in the summer time during our vacations, but we have not recognized half the chances that lie about us all the year. Of all seasons, the winter seems most unpromising, and yet I have experienced more joy from simply being alive in the winter than at any other time. On the greater part of the west shore of Lake Michigan there is a bluff. This serves to protect the shore from the west winds, which prevail in that part of the world, and it also receives and reflects the morning sun. In cold weather the sand

is hard and as easy to walk upon as a cement walk. On winter mornings, even when the thermometer is below zero, one can walk along the shore in perfect comfort in clothing that is light enough to make walking pleasurable. It is possible, also, with perfect comfort to stop and build a fire, make coffee, and eat a lunch. And the lake and the sky present constant but ever-changing beauties, and the sun sparkles on the ice that is heaped up near the shore. It is indeed good to be alive on the west shore of Lake Michigan of a bright winter's morning, and yet, although I have spent hours walking on the shore on Saturday mornings, I have never seen a person besides those who were with me. Where are the mothers? Why don't they bring their children down there? Don't they know the fun of tramping up the shore and building fires and having little camp lunches, and of watching the winter landscape? This is but one instance of joys that are within the reach of all, and yet are undiscovered. Doubtless each one of us knows of some others such as these, and wonders why others do not avail themselves of them. If so, let's tell each other about them.

But we lose joys in life not only by failing to find them and by complicating the machinery of life, but also by making machinery of those things which are really ends in themselves. There is bathing, for example. We take baths so many times a day or week in order to keep clean and healthy. We might, if we arranged things properly, forget about the necessity for health and cleanliness, and jump into the bath just for the sake of "the cool silver shock of the plunge". We perfunctorily "change the air" in our homes so many times each day, but it is possible to get so enamored of living out-of-doors as to find even the stillness of the air in the house unbearable. When one has reached that point an open window is no longer a means to health, but a part of the joy of living, because it brings the sensation of moving air.

The very word "constitutional" suggests a most unpleasant confusing of means with end. I shall never forget a woman whom I saw one summer at a resort in one of the most beautiful parts of the Adirondacks. She used to come forth of a morning after breakfast, and, with a set, determined look upon her face, walk so many times around the veranda, and then retire to the parlor for the rest of the day. Poor lady! I suppose she never saw that woody path that led up the hill behind the house, nor knew the joys of "leaping from rock up to rock" in order to get to the top of the hill, nor dreamed of the beauties of the moss-covered rock at the top with the red-berried bush hanging over it. She never knew the pleasures of getting lost in the cranberry bog and having to wade the stream to get out. Poor, poor lady!

As for the joys of social intercourse with those we love, we lose them partly by letting them get mixed up with the machinery of education. Study clubs are all very well in their way and in their place, but there is such a thing as having too many of them. It is possible to get more profit as well as more pleasure from reading a masterpiece of literature for half an hour and then talking with a friend for an hour and a half, than from listening to a rehash of the masterpiece for an hour and then talking with a lot of people we only half like for another hour. It is possible also to lose the pleasures of the expression of friendship by sacrificing them to formalities. If we give dinners and receptions simply for the sake of discharging social obligations, we are bound to throw away time which for the sake of the joy of living ought to be given to those we love.

But it is possible also to lose the pleasures of friendship by allowing them to interfere with the machinery of daily life, and thus coming to a time when we have

to sacrifice either social intercourse or business. Perhaps there is no means of entertaining which yields so much satisfaction with so little interference with that regularity in the daily program that is necessary for health and work as the afternoon tea. By this I mean not the large reception which sometimes goes by the name of "tea", but the little, informal tea-drinking. The food that is served at such a time is not a means of life, but simply an addition to the dietary made for the sake of refreshment and pleasure. It is not, therefore, necessary to serve enough to sustain life from one meal to another. Moreover, it is possible to buy ready prepared all the materials—the biscuits, the wafers, the marmalade, and the candies—and to have them always on hand. If a busy person has it understood that he drinks tea at a certain hour when at home, and that his friends are always welcome to drink with him, he is likely to get visits with real friends which he could never get in any other way.

But there is another occupation which may be an end in life without at the same time being a means. That is meditation on life and its meaning. To stand off from life and to view its follies, its foibles, and its inconsistencies, to see all sides of it—this is one of the joys of mere living. Perhaps the best time for this is during a walk in town, and it is the chance to see life that can change a constitutional upon city pavements from a means to life to a part of life itself. He who is too busy with the machinery of life to get a chance to look upon life itself as upon a drama loses half the joy of living.

To stretch the muscles, to breathe deeply, to feel the blood circulate rapidly, to feel the wind blowing in one's face, to love and to express love, to stand off and see life from afar—these are joys for which it is worth while to simplify the machinery of life.

The United States as an Art Center

THE OLD FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES. I

BY N. HUDSON MOORE



O the student of art the Flemish and Dutch School, with all its limitations, presents an epoch of the greatest interest. Nor have we to go to the great European galleries to study it, for here, within our own doors, one picture after another has been added to very small beginnings until we have a chain, with some links wanting to be sure, which stretches back to the fourteenth century. The earliest efforts of the men of Flanders are not pleasing. They are coarse, crude, often revolting scenes of martyrdoms and sacrifices. They were made on walls and ceilings, chiefly in churches.

HUIBRECHT VAN EYCK. JAN VAN EYCK.

But as early as 1390 we find a bright light burning in the city of Bruges, where Huibrecht van Eyck was even then painting those pictures which preserve their wonderful freshness till today, and where, in this same year, his brother Jan was born. The world of art is indebted to these two brothers for the invention, not of painting in oils as is so often said, but of an entirely new process of mixing color with oils.

They, these brothers Van Eyck, seem to have worked with no uncertain touch, but to have brought very quickly their new method of painting to perfection, and

"of the technical qualities of this work no praise can be too great. No after-work of their school exhibits a more thorough mastery over the mechanical medium or a more complete understanding of the harmony of color than this."

To them we owe the birth of the picture which could be carried about to many lands, instead of the frail wall-paintings in *tempera* mixed with egg, which had hitherto been the medium in most common use.

The late Mr. Henry Marquand, an art patron unrivaled in his generosity, has given to New York two examples of the art of Jan Van Eyck, the younger of the two brothers. Both these pictures are at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, both of course are religious paintings, and both no doubt were altar-pieces. The one we show, "Virgin and Child", is a tender composition, set in a niche of beautifully sculptured Gothic architecture. The color of the long scarlet robe is as vivid and rich as if it had withstood but a dozen years, instead of several centuries of time. It belonged to the king of Holland, was sold in 1850, was exhibited at Manchester, England, in 1857, and later was bought by Mr. Marquand. It is a small picture on a panel, eleven and one-half by twenty-two inches, and is described in Waagen's "Art Treasures". The other picture is "The Deposition from the Cross". The size is $13\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and this little panel was undoubtedly one of three used as a series to place beneath a larger single altar picture. There are such series now in Madrid, Spain, where it is known Van Eyck visited, and it is assumed that this panel was painted prior to 1430. There is no record of the early history of this little panel beyond the fact that it was bought in 1887 from the collection of



VIRGIN AND CHILD

By Jan Van Eyck.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

the Hamborough family at Steepphill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Their collection was made about 1830, when there was a great importation of pictures from Spain into England.

ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN.

The next great Flemish name to attract attention is that of Roger van der Weyden, a rival of Jan, the younger Van Eyck, and not his pupil, as is sometimes suggested. He was born about 1399 or 1400, at Tournai, an old city famous for its sculpture, and this artist painted, in common with his brethren in all countries at this period, pictures dealing with religious subjects.

Of the mere handful of paintings left by this artist we also possess one, a gift to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is called "St. Luke the Evangelist Drawing the Portrait of the Madonna", and came from the collection of the Duc de Dureal. There is a similar picture in the Munich Gallery, both of them being finely preserved.

HANS MEMLING. QUENTIN MATSYS.

Now come two of our broken links, in Memling, the most famous of Roger van der Weyden's pupils, and Quentin Matsys, who was known as the founder of the School of the Netherlands. He left the anvil for the paint-brush at the command of his lady-love's father. We do not know of authentic examples of either of these masters in this country.

PETER PAUL RUBENS.

From 1531, which is given as the date of the death of Matsys, art declined in the Netherlands, till a new magician appeared to blow the dying sparks into a flame. The name of this man was Peter Paul Rubens. He was born June 29, 1577, either at Siegen, Cologne, or Antwerp, each city striving for the honor of being his birthplace. It is a matter of certainty, however, that his parents moved to Cologne when the infant Peter Paul

was but a year old, and stayed there until his father died nine years later, when his mother went to live in Antwerp.

While Rubens was still a young man he visited Italy, and it was from this land of sunshine and color, and from her masters, notably Paul Veronese, that the Flemish student learned the richness of his tints. The amount of work turned off by this master is absolutely amazing even when you take into account that many of his enormous canvases were laid in and largely worked by his pupils.

Sir Joshua Reynolds says of him: "He is the best workman with his tools that ever managed a pencil." But it is true that none of his pictures exhibits any of that spiritual beauty which can be found in the pictures of those who preceded him, but revel in a joyous animal vigor, robust color, and splendid composition, which cannot conceal their coarseness of sentiment. Even his religious pictures lack religious feeling, and he shines most brilliantly in such works as the series entitled "The Life of Marie de Medici", those dealing with mythology, and his portraits. You can study his various styles in the six pictures by him owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and we give a list of a number of others. We are sure that there are yet others which are veritable Rubens', locked up in private collections.

There have been brought out of Mexico during the past few years a variety of pictures said to be by Rubens, and more or less trash, relics from the lumber-rooms of the Old World, is offered for sale over here each winter. The fact that Rubens seldom signed his pictures helps along the imposition, and one cannot guess how many pictures that never saw his hand are called Rubens'.

The most beautiful picture by this Flemish master owned in this country is "The Portrait of the Earl of Arundel", bought by that discriminating collector, Mrs. John Gardiner, of Boston, which makes such a superb ornament to her

museum. This museum was opened to the public January 19, 1903, for the first two days of each week. This portrait hung for many a long year in old, historic Warwick Castle, England, and whatever were the vicissitudes which caused its sale, America has luckily been the gainer. Indeed, so many art treasures have found their way across the Atlantic, even with the hampering duty we hang about them, that Mr. Claud Phillips, an English writer of authority on art, calls on all England to rise and prevent "those dangerous Americans", "multi-millionaires", from bearing off these prizes from British shores.

The Rubens' we show is at the Art Institute, Chicago, and is a "Portrait of Marquis Spinola". It is a part of the important purchase of thirteen paintings which was made for this gallery at the sale of the Demidoff collection in Florence. This portrait of a man in the prime of life, strong, virile, full of color, is a splendid example of what this master could achieve in portraiture. The treatment of the details, such as the cuirass, Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, etc., shows his absolute mastery of technique, his finished execution, and his masterly drawing. Rubens himself so admired this picture, painted during his stay in Genoa, about 1605, that he would not part with it.

Few painters have led more successful or diversified lives, few been so courted and praised, yet few have left behind them so many and varied examples of their art. It is said there are no fewer than 2,300 pictures, many of them of immense size, ascribed to this artist.

ANTHONY VAN DYCK.

The greatest apprentice or assistant—we should hardly call him a pupil—that Rubens ever had was Anthony Van Dyck, born at Antwerp, 1599, and wonderfully talented from the start. In 1620, when but barely past twenty years of age, he was, and had been for a year, a master in

the Guild of Antwerp Painters. His greatest successes were portraits, though he was ambitious to excel as a historical painter. He was admirably successful with his portraits, and painted wherever he went, at Rome, Venice, and Genoa. His first visit to England was not a great triumph, but in 1632 he became a court painter to Charles I, and from this time on there was nothing to do but float on the wave of prosperity. He became the fashionable portrait-painter of the day, and a long line of aristocrats came from his masterly brush, ladies in silks and satins, velvets, and brocades, and men in dresses scarcely less rich, with jewels and orders, love-locks and laces.

While his portraits may not stir your imagination like those of Velasquez, not be dramatic like those of Rembrandt, they always please. He had a faculty of investing his sitter with a "grand air", with a sentiment of high-mindedness and elegance which no doubt many of them lacked in life. Rubens's cavaliers were chiefly roystering blades, Van Dyke's were men of dignity, and many of his portraits are redolent of a certain tender melancholy, which was part of the artist himself, and not of his subject.

Here again we are rich, owning that superb full-length portrait of "William Villiers, Viscount Grandison", which has recently been added to Mr. W. C. Whitney's rapidly growing collection. For years this portrait hung in an English country home, known to but few, was quietly sold to Herr Hertzog, of Vienna, and was sent to the Commemorative Van Dyck Exhibition at Antwerp in 1899, where it fairly burst upon the world like a new-found legacy.

This viscount is a splendid figure, rich in color, beautiful in expression, and unhesitatingly pronounced by many Van Dyck enthusiasts the finest of all his portraits of young men. Just here we may say that within the last year or two, two portraits by Van Dyck from the Peel collection sold for \$121,250.



PORTRAIT OF MARQUIS SPINOLA

By Peter Paul Rubens.

In the Art Institute, Chicago.

Van Dyck's art may be divided into four periods: first, the first Flemish, when he naturally painted religious pictures; second, the Italian period, when he was much influenced by Titian; third, the second Flemish period, when he made many altar-pieces and *predellas*; and last, when he gave himself up to the English king and court, and painted portraits. Although we have examples of all four periods, it is the last in which we are richest, and fortunately so, for Van Dyck was preëminently a portrait-painter, brilliant, suave in color, and always satisfying.

The picture we show, "James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox", was presented by Mr. Marquand to the Metropolitan Museum. It shows the gentle melancholy of which we speak, and the elegance and high-born air which Van Dyck imparted to all his portraits. Look at the beautiful hands. How splendidly the rich black habit is managed, and how the fine lace collar sets off the pale and rather effeminate face! Van Dyck painted many family groups, and mothers with their children. Into many of these pictures he introduced dogs, all noble animals, and none finer than the greyhound in our picture.

The third finest example in this country by this prince of portrait-painters is owned in Chicago, and is another acquisition from the Demidoff collection. It is a portrait of the Princess Helena de Sievere, and is a stately figure in black, with rich lace over the bosom and shoulders, and with her lovely hands crossed before her.

The Italians called Van Dyck "*Pittore cavalieresco*", from the air of refinement and taste that pervaded all his portraits. He was but forty-two when he died, yet there is a record of more than 950 pictures by him.

DAVID TENIERS THE YOUNGER.

The next great master of the Netherlands, David Teniers the younger, presents as marked a contrast to our "pittore caval-

ieresco" as can well be imagined. He was the greatest *genre* painter of his country, and has ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" with equal facility. He was, like most of those old painters, remarkably prolific, and declares himself that it would take a gallery two leagues in length to show all his paintings. This is all the more remarkable since none of them are of very great size. He was born at Antwerp in 1610, and died in 1690.

His best pictures are said to belong to the "silver period", when he affected a silvery tone which was very beautiful. This was during his middle age, when he tossed off so many of what he called "after-dinner pieces", because they were completed between dinner and bed-time. He was at home in the peasant's hut, in the drinking-house, in the market, in the goodwife's kitchen, anywhere in fact but in the palace or among religious ideas.

This picture of his belongs to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is eminently characteristic. It is the "Interior of a Butcher's Shop", the huge carcass of a bullock occupying the foreground. There is no detail of such a scene too trivial for him to grasp, and the beauty of the mellow tones distracts your attention from the unpleasant nature of the subject, which is carried out with that fidelity and exactitude which distinguish the paintings of this master. This picture is signed in full, as was common with Teniers. It is painted on wood, as is also usual, and is of small size. We have listed such others by him in this country as are in public galleries, by means of which, as well as by etchings, we may learn his style—many of which were made by his own hand. Leaving him with his pot-house companions, amusing though they be, we pass to another painter who, like Van Dyck, was at home in a palace, and a painter of beauty very much adorned.

SIR PETER LELY.

His name was Peter Van der Faes, better known as Sir Peter Lely, though the pretty



JAMES STUART, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX

By Anthony Van Dyck.

In Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



INTERIOR OF A BUTCHER'S SHOP

By David Teniers.

tale that the name Lely came from the sign of a lily over the perfumer's shop where he lived has been completely disproved. Peter Lely was born in Soest, in 1618, and died in London in 1680. His father, a captain of infantry, changed the name himself from Van der Faes to Lely.

Van Dyck has perpetuated the beauties of the court of Charles I; and on his death Lely seems to have slipped into his place. He also painted during Cromwell's time, and was court painter for Charles II, by whom he was knighted. He is not at all in the same class with Van Dyck, being inferior in every way. Still, no record of Flemish art is complete without him, and there are half a dozen genuine examples of his work in this country, and many more doubtful ones.

MINOR ARTISTS.

In the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts are several examples of the minor artists of the old Flemish and Dutch School, but no pictures by the great lead-

ers. The Historical Society in New York City owns a vast collection of pictures by the masters of this school, which cannot be studied to advantage owing to the present cramped quarters. There are 835 pictures which line the walls from baseboards to ceiling, and though very many of them are small, "their authenticity in every instance is supported by the best authority". The pictures were largely the gift of the late Thomas J. Bryan, in 1867, and the Durr collection, presented in 1881, which numbered 148 pictures. These pictures have remained so long in semi-obscurity and in a rather inaccessible location, that they have been crowded out of remembrance, a sorry fate, for many admirable pictures are among them.

PAINTINGS OF THE OLD FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOL OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES.

[The following list, while incomplete, shows that within the past forty years a collection has been made in this country that will enable

a student to follow almost consecutively this wonderful school of old masters. Our three great public galleries have benefited by the generosity of many men and women, and when the private galleries are thrown open also, as many are in Europe, we shall find that we are richer in art treasures than we suspect.]

OLD FLEMISH MASTERS.

JAN VAN EYCK.

"Descent from the Cross." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Virgin and Child." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN.

"St. Luke the Evangelist Drawing the Portrait of the Madonna." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

PETER PAUL RUBENS.

"Portrait of Marquis Spinola." Art Institute, Chicago.

"Portrait of Earl of Arundel." Mrs. J. S. Gardiner, Boston.

"Madonna." J. D. Wilson, Brooklyn.

"A Family Portrait." Miss E. H. Bartol, Boston.

"Marriage of St. Catherine with Infant Christ." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Cambyse's Punishment of an Unjust Judge." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Return of Holy Family from Egypt." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Holy Family." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Susannah and the Elders." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of a Man." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Pyramus and Thisbe." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ANTHONY VAN DYCK.

"William Villiers, Viscount Grandison." Mr. W. C. Whitney, New York.

"A Lady and Child." J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Deposition from the Cross." Mrs. A. B. Blodgett, New York.

"Portrait of Earl of Arundel." Sold at Harris-Holbrook-Blakeslee sale, New York.

"Princess Helena Leonora de Sievere." Art Institute, Chicago.

"James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of a Lady." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"St. Martha Interceding with God for a Cessation of the Plague at Tarascon." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

DAVID TENIERS THE YOUNGER.

"Interior of a Butcher's Shop." Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"The Alchemist." Mrs. F. Brooks, Boston.

"The Guard-House." Art Institute, Chicago.

"A Marriage Festival." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Judith with the Head of Holofernes." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Temptation of St. Anthony." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Landscape." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"The Good Samaritan." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Landscape." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

SIR PETER LELY.

"Lord Temple." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"Portrait of a Lady." Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"William, Earl of Ashburnham." Mr. Blakeslee, New York.

"Nell Gwynne." Mr. Blakeslee, New York.



The Arts and Crafts Movement

THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART IN AMERICA I

BY RHO FISK ZUEBLIN



THE United States is fast following the English development in arts and crafts, while by recognizing her own gifts and needs and broadening the significance and outlook of the movement, she is both making it her own and enlarging its possibilities.

We find that in some instances commerce has brought American crafts to the world's notice and the world's praise, and we can number several successful manufacturers producing works of artistic distinction. The commercial production of industrial art means work carried on with such success that it has gained the just recompense of being valued "on a money basis"; yet it means also that such unflinching adherence to the claims of good work and good art has been maintained that the competition Carlyle longed for—a competition of excellence—has won the day, and business firms have brought forth works meet for the Arts and Crafts Movement.

This competition for excellence in commercial industrial art has had two motives. The first has been the power and impulse of artistic genius, so keen in its own desires and ideals and so prepared for self-sacrifice and deferred success that its only

watchword could be better art and never cheaper methods. There have been also firms whose acknowledged effort is to recognize the relation of art to labor, and whose conscientious device is always better conditions for the craftsmen, rather than increased dividends.

Giving our attention to those who have found their inspiration in better art, we find names mainly well known, some of them having attained honor and fame abroad. Of this company eager for good art we discover a few whose early efforts have been aided by financial ease and educational advantages, for whom "learning the trade" has meant only pastime and pleasure, and whose path toward achievement has been a royal road to art. Others stand for heroic struggle, sometimes through generations, having endured sacrifice and discouragement in following their chosen desires, and their way has been the up-hill road.

The name of Tiffany has changed in one generation from meaning the "luxury of costliness" to representing the "luxury of taste". Mr. Louis C. Tiffany had already given splendid and original treatment to glass for windows and for mosaics, but it was his desire to make beautiful articles for use, such as vases, bowls, and

This is the sixth article in a series on "The Arts and Crafts Movement." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from October, 1902, to June, 1903, is as follows:

Pre-Raphaelites: The Beginnings of the Arts and Crafts Movement (October).

A Survey of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England (November).

The Art Teachings of The Arts and Crafts Movement (December).

Economics of the Arts and Crafts Movement (January).

Continental Tendencies in the Arts and Crafts (February).

The Production of Industrial Art in America—I (March).

The Production of Industrial Art in America—II (April).

The Education of the Producer and the Consumer (May).

The Patronage of the Arts and Crafts (June).



DEDHAM WARE SENT TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900

lamps, out of this material in which lurked such possibilities of color and form. A new art industry awaited his invention, and in 1892 the new glassworks were established at Corona, Long Island. There from a magic caldron streams into beautiful forms, with hidden and revealed color secrets, Favrile glass. All of the decorative design is an organic part of the glass, and there is no applied ornamentation. This product possesses to the most wonderful degree the charm of iridescence, "ranging from colorless amber and milky opalescence to ebon glooms irradiated with purple and gold". Favrile glass, by virtue of weight and variety and character, lends its beauty more than any glass heretofore to objects of household use and decoration.

Another man who has found his chosen path of art production easy and favored of the winds is Mr. Mercer, of Philadelphia, the designer of the Moravian tiles. These tiles by their rich though subdued character and coloring become an integral

part of the decoration. In a fireplace they suggest warmth and calm and playful fancy, and yet are so unassertive as to yield to the ruling spirit either of the fire or of the guest.

The Rookwood pottery with a few years of honest work gained laurels enough to make it a happy venture. The pottery was founded in Cincinnati in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, who named it after her father's country estate. She retired in 1890, and left the management to Mr. W. W. Taylor, whose name today belongs in the list of famous American potters. The effort has always been "to attain a higher art rather than cheaper processes", and by the rulings there has always been given freedom to the workers; the desire is to help individual talent, and many of the leading artists have private studios. The present building is of cement decorated by scratch-work, and it stands on one of Cincinnati's hills overlooking the Ohio Valley, from which the



FAIENCE WARE FROM THE GRUEBY POTTERY

clays in use have been mainly taken. The factory, its organization, and the pottery all have their "traditions", traditions of worth and sincerity. The motive, the management, the principle, and the product are all good.

The Dedham pottery, which Americans have recently grown to love and reverence, comes from a family of potters, and results from teachings and experiments carried through five generations. Though encouragement and renown have come late, there is a tardy payment of honor where honor is due to Mr. Hugh C. Robertson. The story has been one of devotion to an ideal and of lack of patronage, but in 1891 Boston capital came to a saving rescue at least, and in 1896 a new pottery was built at Dedham. The crackle ware with blue inglaze decoration is most closely associated with the name, the little rabbit-border plate being peculiarly popular. But there have come from Mr. Rob-

ertson's fires more rare and more beautiful experiments, and some of these have quite rivaled in color and feeling old glazes of China and Japan.

Another Boston hero belonging to this group is Mr. Grueby, whose delightful and most satisfying pottery has gained its eminent name through reverses and need of capital, but which "puts mercenary motives to shame". In this pottery, whether in vases or jars or in the tiles, is blended the kindest texture and the softest greens with other calm colorings. There is generally modeled ornament of conventionalized leaves or buds or flowers, the designs being made by Mr. George Prentice Kendrick. The surface, the color, and the shapes are always fully gratifying. To Mr. Grueby we instinctively feel have been given the wheel of the potter, the hand of the potter, and the heart of the potter, and that his life-work glorifies the phrase "common clay".

The New York firm of Jos. P. McHugh & Co. make the celebrated Mission furniture. Its inspiration is found in American sources, it being a derivative of the old furniture of the Spanish missionaries, and is often made from native ash. Mr. McHugh is always the designer, and the claims made for the furniture are those of simplicity and good workmanship.

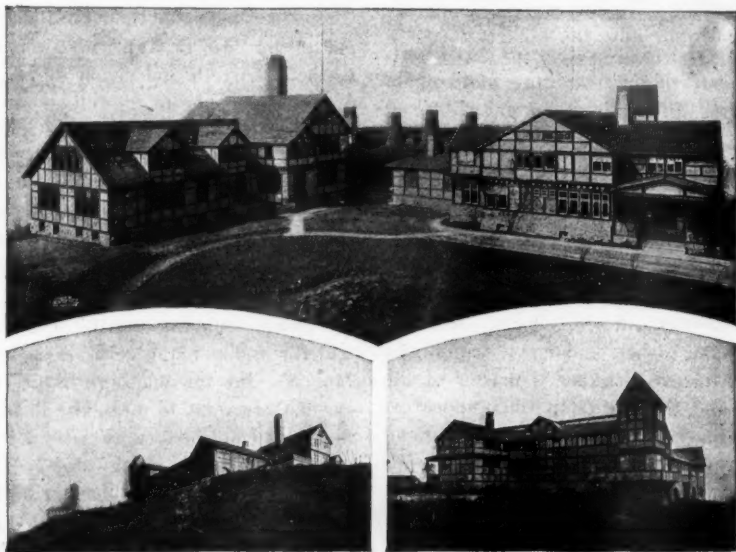
The firm which asserts its interest and intent to be "art allied to labor" is that of the United Crafts, situated at Eastwood, New York, among the hills of Onondaga, in a country "beautiful, refreshing, varying in every direction, yet always restful". The shops have all the environment to make them both as peaceful and as inspiring as those of the Merton Abbey Factory, and yet they are modern buildings with modern adaptations to present needs and uses, and are accessible by steam and electric cars.

The business has grown by enlarging the number of articles made and materials worked in till now it embraces nearly all the necessary objects of interior decoration (furniture, leaded glass for windows, stains for wainscoting and floors, wrought-

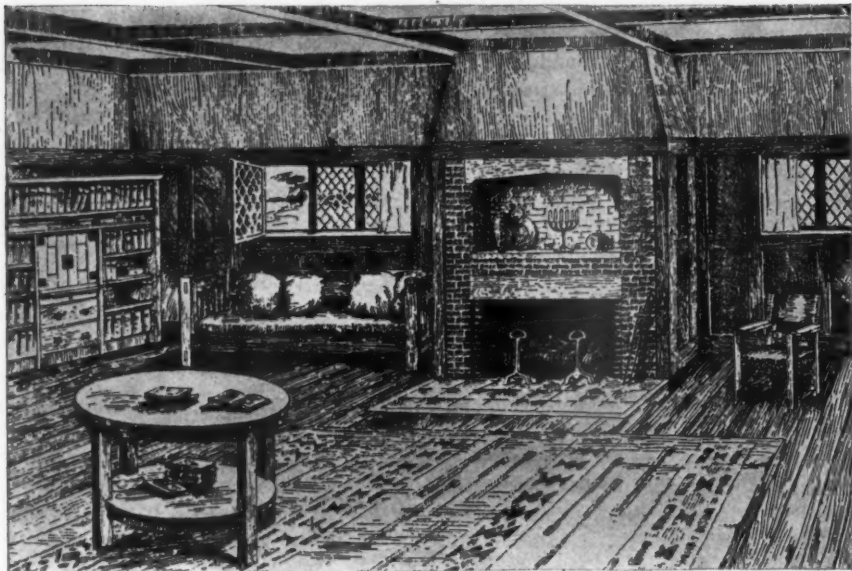
iron work for electric and other systems of lighting, and copper and brass objects of ornament), while the materials they have excelled in using are wood (especially oak), leather, metals, and Grueby tiles. Their work in leather is especially good and original. They have, by new scientific processes relating to dressing and coloring, advanced the old art of the Spanish cordwainers, gaining the desired results of pliability, retention of the natural markings, and variety of good color. The uses depend upon the thickness of the skins, and are intended variously for hangings and screens, for chairs and table coverings, for cushions and bookbindings.

The Mason Press has also been established, and belongs to the United Crafts in both practical and spiritual relations, being one of the growing number of presses that are giving to the American public and the American connoisseur excellent typographical work.

An interior designed by the United Crafts is given in an accompanying illustration, which they consider exemplifies their principles, declaring that, "the entire scheme is based upon consider-



THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY, CINCINNATI, OHIO



INTERIOR DESIGNED BY THE UNITED ARTS AND CRAFTS

ations for simplicity and utility. The construction of the room itself as well as the movable pieces it contains is shown plainly, even to the point of emphasis. Another characteristic is the absence of applied ornament. The element of beauty is assured by harmony of line, symmetry of proportion, and the choice of color. The ceiling, the fireplace, the walls, conceal no part of their building, and so gain attention through the force and attraction of truthfulness. At the same time crudeness of workmanship and effect is strictly avoided as an affectation unworthy of the modern designer and craftsman."

Feeling that there should be proper backgrounds for such furnishing, they promise soon to supply house-findings such as wall-panelings, floors, doors, window-frames and sashes, and metal trimmings.

Mr. Gustave Stickley is master of the shops, and the merits in their endeavors are claimed to be excellent work under good conditions. In their own words they say,

"we have pledged ourselves never to produce anything that shall degrade a man to make or to sell. We have set before

ourselves the ideals of honesty of material, solidity of construction, utility and adaptability to place and esthetic effect. And it is by our failures or success in attaining these ideals that we demand to be judged."

They have taken for their crest the Flemish motto, "Als Ik Kan", and working up to their strength and vision we can think of the whole shop in its well-chosen membership of men and materials as being "finely tempered".

We have noticed some of the work of merit in crafts which has accepted a place in the uncompromising commercial market and asks no favors from sympathetic admirers of hand-work. We stop again to please ourselves with those names which stand as manufacturers, as William Morris's did for making things because the makers want to make the things they make, and not because they want to make money. A simple eulogy it is! Yet one moment it sounds bewildering in its brilliant impossibility, and the next instant it sounds emphatically possible because of its absolute sanity. And thereupon

the wonder grows that commerce and civilization could have so hopelessly fretted human motives as to have prompted the making of things under any other impulse.

The commercial world is responsive to the call of the arts and crafts demands in other ways than in production, and this by legitimate and illegitimate methods. There are examples today of the sale of artistic goods under favoring arrangements, and with honest exclusiveness in showing only things of admirable workmanship. In New York the firm of Taft, Belknap & Co. holds a permanent exhibit of arts and crafts, where we find the signed names of many foreign and American workers. Their business announcement reads:

"The organization of the Taft & Belknap Company has been effected in order to gather together under one roof amid pleasant and appropriate surroundings the work of many individuals now scattered in studios and shops, often inaccessible or wholly unknown to the very people who are ready to support the workers by the purchase of their wares. It is proposed to search out and investigate all such sources of good and artistic work, and by suggestion and help to lead in useful directions those whose skill can thus be utilized, to the best advantage both for themselves and their patrons."

The Tobey Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, did rather a unique thing which bore the impress of the Arts and Crafts Movement. One winter evening in 1902 they entertained their patrons in a

store made brilliant and hospitable, with a "Morris Evening", where their newly-opened Morris Memorial Room was shown, together with their stock of Morris goods, and where addresses by specialists were given portraying Morris in his work as poet, socialist, and artist. Also some of the commercial advertising, by the employ of artists, bears testimony to the growing appreciation and desire for good design.

The illegitimate rôle of commercial arts and crafts is where selfishness and self-consciousness have played traitor to the real issues by unworthy words and work. The old wicism of the movement belonging to the "artful and crafty" finds in such cases unfortunate verity, and there does not fail to be numbered a "twelfth disciple" among those putting themselves in the ranks either through works of inferiority or specious advertising.

William Morris years ago commanded us to have nothing in our houses that we did not know to be useful or think to be beautiful. These few scattered names which partially represent industrial art in American commerce are the advance guard who are helping to carry the Morris motto from the economic field of consumption to the more drastic field of production, and they lead us to the dim hope for a day when nothing should be made that is not useful and beautiful.

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ICE FISHING AT CHAUTAUQUA

BY FRANCES MEEKER HAWLEY



NO state in the Union boasts so many beautiful little sheets of water as does New York, and Chautauqua Lake is one of the three in which alone fishing with a spear through the ice is allowed. This privilege has been granted because of the demands of the Chautauqua season upon all the men in the vicinity. Formerly the law allowed fishing with hook and line only, from May 30 until March 1, which practically meant no fishing at all for muscallonge after the lake froze over, and ruled out the farmers and others who are busy during the summer supplying the demands of the Assembly guests. This



FISHERMAN AND COOP ON SLED

condition of things was not to be tolerated, and a petition was brought before the legislature asking for a special "dispensation" for Chautauqua Lake. In spite of much opposition from those who feared (without foundation, as the event proved) that the winter fishing might deplete the supply for the summer sport, this was granted, and Section 83 of the forest, fish and game laws of New York state reads, in part: "Chautauqua Lake exception: Muscallonge and bill-fish may be taken with spears, using fish-houses and decoys, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week for five consecutive weeks, beginning on the first Monday in February. No such fish-house, decoy or spear shall be upon the ice or waters of Chautauqua Lake be-

tween the hours of six o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, or on any day except Monday or Thursday, as above provided."

A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested by the lovers of the sport as the great day approaches. Coops are brought out from their hiding-places and carefully overhauled and put in order. These are made of wood, about three by three and one-half feet on the ground, and from four to five feet in height. The boards are carefully matched to exclude every ray of light, and the interior of the coop painted black. The exterior may be any color. Often runners are attached so that it is simply tipped over on to them and drawn off the ice with ease; otherwise it has to be loaded on to a sled. A seat extends across one side, and a diminutive wood-stove, made of stove-pipe, is suspended in one corner.

Each fisherman has his own idea of the best fishing ground, and two or three days before the all-important one finds him out cutting a hole for his special coop. His rights are respected—no one disputes his claim. An unwritten law demands that his neighbor shall come no nearer than five rods. The distance from the shore is determined by the depth of water, the fish being found in great numbers among the so-called corn-stalk weeds, in from fourteen to twenty feet of water. The hole in the ice is about two feet in diameter—a little larger than the hole in the floor of the coop—and may be either round or square. The coop is set over it, and the space around it for a yard or two is carefully covered with evergreen boughs to keep out the light. Sometimes boards are laid down instead, or pieces of old carpeting.

Long before daylight on the first Monday in February the fisherman is astir. His coop has been drawn down to the shore the day before, and he has only to gather up his tackle and the fuel for his

little stove and follow after. The tackle consists of a five or seven-tined spear, with a shaft seven and one-half feet long on a coil of rope. The bait, or decoy, is a small fish of wood, made to imitate as exactly as possible brook-chub, sucker, or shiner. Decoy-making is a great art. The bodies are made of pine, the fins of brass, the tails of leather, and a piece of lead is carefully sunk into the under side of the body to weight it properly. This innocent-looking little fish is suspended from a small cord attached just back of the head, and it plays on a swivel from a rounded handle six or eight inches long.

The fisherman enters his coop, carefully closes the door, adjusts the draughts of his fire so that there shall be no illumination, and seats himself upon his bench with his feet astride the hole, the handle of the decoy in one hand, the other ready to grasp the spear that hangs suspended half its length below the floor. It is a trying position, and happy is he if he has anything at night besides the cramp in his neck and the stitch in his back.

Great skill is required to keep the decoy swimming around in a natural manner. He must not take his eyes off the water or he is likely to miss his chance. The

harmless little fish that looks as if it might make him a good breakfast, swallows it at a gulp, and is off in a hurry unless a cruel blow from above impales

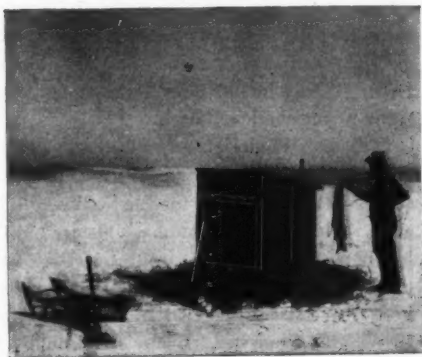


INSIDE AN ICE FISHING COOP

him upon the forked tines of an iron spear. Sometimes a big fellow is struck in the middle, and he is too long to bring up through the hole; then there are exciting times, and a neighbor is needed to assist. The fisherman aims to "nab" him just back of the head.

Some claim that the muscallonge is an overgrown pickerel, and its scientific name, "maskinonge", being derived from "mas", meaning great, and "kinonge", pickerel, would seem to indicate this. It is long and slim, sometimes attaining a length of five feet. Its head is pointed, and it has sharp, fierce-looking teeth. A fish weighing thirty pounds will measure four feet in length. It ranges in size from one to fifty pounds, and in price from fifteen to twenty cents per pound undressed.

The muscallonge is very good eating, and the catch in this lake is in great demand. The fish are shipped to all the large cities and towns hereabouts. Indeed, the demand far exceeds the supply.



EXHIBITING A CATCH

muscallonge sometimes goes strolling around in a leisurely way, but at others he is like a business man on Broadway—gets there with an eye single to the business in hand. He makes a dart for the

Stories of Heroic Living

JOHANNA



HE is a heroine who does only the most simple things of life; and so, to all appearance, is but a prosaic working girl. In character, she seems such a strange contradiction, that in the telling I have no type to go by.

She is almost masculine in strength of body, yet truly feminine in tenderness of heart; with feminine longing for sheltering love, yet ready to brave the world for those dependent upon her; stoical in pain, yet quick to resent insult; quick-tempered and fiery in little things, yet, when necessary, calm and steadfast. You would not call her handsome, but she is good to look at, for nature did not spare material in her healthy, sturdy frame, nor coloring in the clear olive complexion, glorious tinted cheeks and lips, clear dark eyes, and abundant hair coiled around her shapely head. She is always neatly and becomingly dressed. She does the hardest manual labor that women generally do, cleaning and washing, keeping it up day after day, and should she have an interval in this labor, cutting and making her own garments most skillfully, for, said she, "I can turn my hand to anything, if I take my time to it". This is Johanna Williamson.

Born on the rugged coast of Denmark and left fatherless at an early age, she had to begin to toil for both herself and others. Her family consisted of her mother, an elder brother who was serving in the army, a sister a year younger than herself, Lewie, and little flaxen-haired,

blue-eyed Annie. There was strong family affection, but their undisciplined and somewhat impetuous natures often made them conflict.

There came to Denmark some zealous Adventist missionaries, and the mother and two elder daughters embraced that faith. Hearing through the missionaries of that Mecca of the Adventists, Battle Creek, and that wonderful place of healing, the sanitarium, they scraped together enough money for the two elder girls to reach that place, thinking that soon, very soon, in this Eldorado, they could send for the rest of the family. Meanwhile the family at home saved all they could for that purpose—but I will let Johanna tell her story as she told it to me, although she would think it far too commonplace to be interesting.

"Oh," said she, "the mistakes we made when we first came to this country! We would be so ashamed when we found we had made a blunder! Once, I remember, a lady, very sick. She send me to drug-store for mustard. I say to clerk, 'Give me some mustache', and he laugh. Then I run all way home. For I remember the right word when he laugh.

"Oh, how homesick and all alone, sister and I were! Among strange people, strange ways, strange tongue! We could ever think how mamma, -sister, and brothers were to come, and for that we live. Oh, the gladness, when they nearly here! We a cottage had in readiness for them, and when we led our mamma into the new home, we were happy, oh, so

Do you know of a typical life of service to humanity? The Chautauquan wants to secure true short stories which will emphasize the ideal of social service as distinguished from military prowess or success measured by money getting. For the best story each month not exceeding 1,000 words The Chautauquan will award a prize of \$10. The prize this month is awarded to the author of the story entitled "Johanna."

happy! Little Annie and Lewie look so strange in the dear old Denmark dress! They our dress thought very queer. They soon become very American, but our mamma, she not yet speak much English. Mamma keep the home, and earn a little sometimes. The children, they, too, earn a little.

"Thus we quite prosperous until our brother, Christian, come. He so masterful, and sometimes he drink. And I, I don't like to be much bossed, not when I do so much for them all. Christian and I, we don't get along together. Mamma, she say, 'Johanna! Johanna! You too quick-tempered'. But she say nothing to Christian.

"Then, Lewie, he don't mind good, and he get not much work, and go with bad boys, and sometimes he stay out late nights. Mamma cry much, and I, too, have heartache, and Christian, he get big strap. He say he will whip Lewie hard. Then he say Lewie cannot more come in the home; and I say, 'I get a home he can come in'. When Lewie comes I talk terrible words to him, and all the time I love him so hard it makes my heart go breaking.

"Oh, how can I speak it! Little Annie, she grow a big girl, and quite pretty. She not mind me in the company she keep. She say I no good sister because I scold so much, but I want her to be good. That the reason I scold.

"By and by, Lewie, he gone two, three days. Christian talk terrible. Then an officer say Lewie in jail, and want his sisters. We go to him. Our poor mother so hard is hurt she must go in the bed. We go, we plead, we cry. But we have no money. The prosecuting attorney, he young. He think he's smart. He say, 'You foolish girls, you let your brother go. He go to the bad anyway. He better plead guilty'. We do not know what that is. Neither do Lewie. He say, 'Girls, I did not do this thing, but was with the boy who did. If I go to prison, when I come home I be a good boy! I be a good boy

to mamma'. So we can do nothing, and we let him go. Christian he not go near Lewie, but he kinder to mamma.

"Oh, how can I tell of the dark, dark night, when I find still more disgrace is ours! Surely, God had not forsaken us! I to the black, cold river went, to find rest and peace in its waters. A good man hold me back, and say I have no right to kill the life the good God give me. That night was when I found our darling blue-eyed Annie had done wrong and a little child was coming. Oh, we had tried to be honest and keep our name pure, sister and I, through all our toil and poverty! Oh, these were terrible days! We wished to hide it, especially from Christian. Oh, his anger would be terrible!

"Poor, poor, mother. She was tender with Annie. I rebelled. How could I bear it! Sometime I hated Annie. Then I remember my poor little blue-eyed sister. She more sinned against than sinning, I know. Her punishment very hard to bear. At last only pity and great love was in my heart for her. We tried to hide her. Good Christian ladies came to help me. They not point a scornful finger at me, and Annie learn to be humble and good, and all the time so sad.

"At last, I make a home for myself and Annie, and leave mamma with Christian. I care for Annie. It is not what people say I must care, but what the dear God may say to Johanna, when He comes to the new earth. I think He want me to be good to my little sister.

"I, too, went often to Lewie in prison. The warden say Lewie no bad boy. He let him work overtime, and Lewie send all the money to mamma. I saw good men, and they say Lewie shall be pardoned. I tell them I earn money. I go to the Far West with my brother. We begin life all over again. We live nearer the good God. My older sister, she go some time before. Before our trouble begin. She say she with good people. She help me to get them all there. So I work and save, and work and save, all the time.

"I must never, never marry, because I must earn money for my folks that they may be good and happy. No good man will want me with this disgrace, and I would have only a good man, for I can take care of myself.

"When the dear little child come to Annie, I love that child, and when Annie get strong again, she good girl, and she work. We all work, and Christian he very good and he very kind to mamma. I so strong, I work all the time and get good money. I do my work neat and quick,

and I can always have work. I send Annie and the baby and mamma to the new home in the West, and I stay behind for Lewie. When he is free, I go, and I live for Annie's child. I will teach it to love me much. For that I shall live."

This is the story Johanna told. It is a simple story of a sister's devotion. A sister who toiled day after day, who learned to conquer a proud and turbulent spirit. A story of one who was true and honest herself, yet helped her brother and sister when they fell. A. M.

A MAN'S SACRIFICE



HE never posed as a hero, this man of whom I write, and doubtless would have been astonished at such a title being applied to him.

A big, heavily-bearded, burly man in outward appearance, but with a heart as gentle and tender as a woman's. He lived in a small town not many miles east of Cleveland, where he was employed in a store, and were I to give you his real name many would recognize him. In all respects save that of his name, which I will call Robert, this story is absolutely true.

Early in life he became attached to a young girl in the neighborhood, loving her as only a strong man can love. Intuitively he knew his affection was reciprocated in some degree, but with an aged father and mother to support, he did not feel that he could ask her to share his home until his finances were a little more assured, nor would he exact from her a promise to be his wife under existing circumstances.

One day the father answered the final summons which called him from his earthly home, and, soon after, Robert's widowed sister also died, leaving to the tender mercies of the world a daughter twelve years of age, who from early childhood had been subject to epilepsy, and

was a feeble-minded, sickly girl. Then came the supreme temptation of Robert's life. With only his mother to support, he could ask the girl he silently worshiped to be his wife. As in a vision he could see her installed as mistress of his little home, ready to greet him with a smile as he came in at night from his day's duties. He was passionately fond of children, and perhaps if God so willed, little ones might sometime come to gladden and bless their lives. Feeble-minded Annie must be sent to some charitable institution. He dimly realized it would break her heart to be thus banished, for in spite of her clouded intellect she loved him, and followed him about with a dog-like devotion that was touching to behold.

But his life's happiness was at stake. How could he give up the sweet hopes he had so long cherished? For days he wavered between his love for this dear woman and his keen sense of duty. His sister's sad face seemed to come before him, as if reproaching him for even thinking of sending poor Annie among strangers. Was it his duty to doom himself to a life of loneliness, uncheered by the presence of wife and children?

At last his decision was made, he won a victory over self, and by thus abandoning all the brightest, sweetest hopes of his

life, and tenderly caring for poor stricken Annie, he achieved a greater heroism than is often found on the battlefield. It requires great courage to face an armed foe, knowing each moment may be the last, but in giving up all that makes life most dear, in leaving behind buried hopes and aspirations and bravely meeting stern duty, a heroism is attained that is almost divine.

Then came a day when the girl he loved married another. He knew in all probability this would happen some day, and tried to be prepared for it, but it was a blow to him nevertheless. In time little children called her by the sweet name "Mother", and one who bore her mother's face was a great favorite with Robert. One day as she nestled at his side, a tear-drop fell on her hand, and she asked, "Uncle Robert, is you cryin'?" God alone could read his thoughts as with tear-dimmed eyes he gazed into the innocent face of that little child, the child of the woman he loved.

It seemed like a mockery of fate that

after a few years a small fortune should be left Robert, thus relieving him from all financial embarrassments. Too late, now, to find the happiness he might have known had it come earlier in life, he yet found a happiness in administering to the wants of others. Many a poor family had cause to bless his name, and at Christmas-time little children called him "Santa Claus", as he showered gifts upon them.

He lived a busy, useful life, nor did he let its sadness mar the comfort of others, but was cheerful, and, to all outward appearances, happy. The consciousness of having done his duty helped to recompense him for any sorrow he had known.

You ask how I know this story so well? The town where he lived was my birth-place, for I was the child who bore my mother's face, and my dear mother was the woman he loved. One day, after she had passed away, and I had grown to womanhood, he told me the story of his love for her. And to me the story seems a sacred one.

I. G.

The Round Table

OUTLINES, Programs, Helps and Hints for Chautauqua Circles; Civic Improvement Associations; Reading Clubs; Current Events Clubs; Women's Clubs, etc.

A TYPE OF MEN'S CLUB.

Clubs for free discussion of topics of the day constitute a striking feature of Young Men's Christian Association work in a number of cities, and such organizations come within the survey of the field suggested by Mr. Wilson's article on "A Neglected Social Force", printed elsewhere in this issue. The Youngstown, Ohio, association now has two of these clubs, each enrolling about seventy men, the "Up-to-Date Club", and the "Pro and Con Club". The former is in its eighth season, and its success led to the formation of the latter organization

for younger men. We reproduce the constitution of the "Up-to-Date Club", showing the simplicity of organization, and the topics for 1903, indicating the range of discussion:

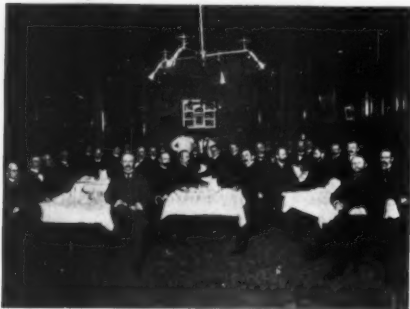
Constitution

ARTICLE I.—This organization shall be known as the "Up-to-Date Club", and shall be composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Youngstown, Ohio, who shall sign this constitution.

ARTICLE II.—Its object shall be the discussion of current themes, literary topics, and such subjects as shall be arranged by the committee on topics.

ARTICLE III.—The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officials, and shall together form the board of management for all business matters coming before the club.

ARTICLE IV.—There shall be a committee of three who shall arrange the programs and secure the speakers, and shall notify all members who are to speak, at least two weeks before the time when they will be called upon.



UP-TO DATE CLUB

Y. M. C. A., Youngstown, Ohio.

ARTICLE V.—Regular meetings shall be held the second and fourth Fridays of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, except when otherwise announced by the president.

ARTICLE VI.—Officers and committeemen shall be elected by ballot at the first meeting in October, and shall serve until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE VII.—The dues shall be one dollar per month for the time meetings are held, and shall be payable in advance. This shall in no wise affect the membership fee in the association, and is expected to cover all the expenses of the club.

ARTICLE VIII.—Special meetings, receptions, etc., may be arranged by the board of management and the committee on topics.

ARTICLE IX.—This constitution or any part of it may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting after two weeks' notice thereof.

Topics.

January 14—"The Validity of the Allies' Claims Against Venezuela and Their Enforcement", Jas. McKay. "To What Extent is the United States Interested?" W. T. Gibson.

January 23—"Should the Three Territories be Admitted to Statehood?" Affirmative, F. B. Turner; negative, F. L. Oesch.

February 13—"Advantages of Labor Unions", Wells L. Griswold. "Disadvantages of Labor Unions", James P. Wilson.

February 27—"Municipal Indifference to Unsanitary Condition of Youngstown", Dr. H. E. Welch. "What Should We Do by Way of Remedy?" S. L. Clark.

March 13—Historical: "Hamilton", Rev. A. L. Frazer; "Jefferson", John Schlarb; "Webster", B. C. Pond; "Lincoln", Geo. L. Fordyce.

March 27—Ladies' evening. Banquet. Toasts and speeches to be announced later.

OFFICERS.—E. F. Miller, president. C. P. Wilson, vice-president. W. F. Wilcox, secretary-treasurer. Program committee, Messrs. J. P. Wilson, Fordyce and Griswold.

The New Century Club of the Dayton, Ohio, association was organized two years ago. About twenty-five men meet every other Monday evening at the association in a room convenient to the kitchen, where an excellent supper is served at an expense of twenty cents per man.

After this social repast a paper of fifteen minutes' length is read by a member of the club appointed two or three weeks before by the program committee. This paper is a clear presentation of some subject of vital interest to the city or country at large, suggested by one of the twenty-four chapters in "Outlines of Social Economics", which is followed as a basis of general outside reading. Following this is a general discussion for half or three-quarters of an hour.

Men prominent in politics and professional or public life are occasionally invited to give short talks before the club upon topics about which they are able to express expert opinion.

It is the strong conviction of those who know most about the New Century Club that it not only offers educational training in governmental affairs, but that it is no insignificant factor in municipal betterment in that city.

The personnel of the New Century Club this year consists of men in the following walks of life:

Dentists.
Printers.
Bookkeepers.
Office men.
Mechanics.
Sales managers.
Ministers.
Attorneys.
Salesmen.
Traveling salesmen.
Assistant teacher in science.

Plans are now being made to conduct a session of the Coal Strike Commission, introducing all the features as far as possible which are found in the real commission.

The director of this very successful club is Mr. E. L. Shuey, member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., Executive Board American League for Civic Improvement, and Editorial Board of the Chautauqua Press.



"The truth is that democracy, with universal suffrage, is our dispensation; we are in for it, and we must fight it out along that line; if we are to be saved at all, we must be saved by the people; if we are to be reformed, the reform must spring from the intelligent choice

of the people; it must express their wishes; the notion that by some sort of hocuspocus we can get society reformed without letting the people know it does undoubtedly haunt the brains of some astute political promoters, but it will not work."—*Washington Gladden*.

A PRESENT-DAY CLUB.

At Dayton, Ohio, the "Present-Day Club", now in its eighth year, makes the following attractive declaration of

Principles:

NO	Constitution, By-Laws, President, Salaries, Debts, Initiation Fee, Boss.	NO	Full Dress, Mutual Admiration, Defalcations, Decamping Treasurer, Watered Stock, Parliamentary Rules, "Previous Question."
NO	Lengthy Speeches, Late Hours, "Fish Stories," "Sailors' Yarns," Free Dinners, Scandal, Bribery.	NO	Personalities, Party Politics, Preaching, Profanity, Dynamite, Defamation, Flowers.
NO	"Encores," Conventionality, Grand Reform, High Ideal, "Dudes," Cliques, Coteries, Postprandial Naps.	NO	Puns, Gush, Cant, Red Tape, Formality, Humbug, Pie, Dyspepsia.

Simply { Rational Recreation.
Tolerant Discussion.

This organization is a lively specimen of the kind of men's clubs advocated by Mr. Wilson in his paper, "A Neglected Social Force", printed elsewhere in this issue. The old "Sunrise Club", and the "Get Together Club" in New York, the "Sociological Club" of Cleveland, and other societies duplicate this type.

The Dayton "Present-Day Club" was organized in January, 1895. It holds meetings every other Tuesday night at 6:30 from October to March. It may discuss anything under the sun. Dinners cost seventy-five cents per plate. There is no membership fee except one dollar a year, which pays for notices. There is no other organization except a standing executive committee appointed at the first meeting to serve until "kicked out". This committee chooses a chairman, topic for discussion, and essayist for each meeting. The essayist may be either a local man, or, on occasion, someone from out of the city invited to deliver a special address, which is followed usually by a quiz or discussion. Out of the club have grown the city's "Associated Charities", the movement for the new Y. M. C. A. building, suggestions for federation of churches, together with numerous improvements in social and political ideas.

"A great part of the inspiring work committed to your hands, my brethren, is to awaken and foster the sentiment of community, the spirit of fraternity, the feeling that business of citizenship is a high and sacred function. There may be some who would doubt the wisdom of socializing, to any greater extent, the mechanism of the state, but there can be none who will question the immense importance of socializing the individual—of teaching every man in society to think and speak and act with the welfare of the community continually in view."—*Washington Gladden*.

ART CENTERS.

The announcements of the Art Institute of Chicago for the season of 1902-3 are suggestive to communities both large and small in showing educational activities which can be made to center themselves for the public good. Besides exhibitions of individual painters, the list includes exhibits of the Chicago Ceramic Art Association, American Paintings, Chrysanthemum Show, Arts and Crafts, Photographic Salon, Western Society of Artists, Artists of Chicago and Vicinity, Art Students' League, Chicago Newspaper Artists, Chicago Architectural Club, American Water-Colors and Miniatures, Associated Illustrators of New York.

More than fifty lectures on art subjects and concerts are announced for the season, nearly all illustrated by the stereopticon or otherwise.

What can be accomplished in smaller places is admirably shown by the article on the Rich-



THE NEW CENTURY CLUB

Y. M. C. A., Dayton, Ohio.

mond, Indiana, exhibition in this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*. In Oberlin, Ohio, the art department of Oberlin College has succeeded in holding annual loan exhibitions with remarkable success. In many communities the simple expedient of taking an art census of the town could be undertaken by a local organization. The data obtained might be made into illustrated articles in local publications which would have educational value. The next step, a public exhibition, would thus be easier to take.

TOPEKA ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT.

A most successful arts and crafts exhibit was given in December under the auspices of the Topeka, Kansas, Federation of Clubs, which is the second largest city federation in the



MRS. H. O. GARVEY
President of Topeka Fed-
eration of Clubs.

United States, and is noted for good work accomplished, especially along civic and philanthropic lines.

The exhibit was at Unity Church, and consisted of pictures in oil, water-colors, black and white, and pastel; also displays of tapestry, ceramics, wood-carving, modeling, pyrography, photography, basketry, lace, embroidery, and rugs—all of local production.

For want of space the exhibits were limited to those made with an eye to the beautiful, and the visitors were surprised at the quality and extent of the work of their own townspeople. It proved a Christmas market for their wares.

A special program was provided for each of the three afternoons and evenings. Two music clubs furnished a program apiece. "My Lady's Laces", illustrated with many specimens old and rare, was a most instructive lecture. Another lecture was on "Indian Baskets", with a fine collection at hand. A Norwegian gave an interesting description of the rug-making

industry of her people. "Art Glass", and "The Value of Art in the Home" were two subjects, and "How to Judge a Picture" was an artists' talk. There were no money-making features, except an admission fee of ten cents and a small commission on sales made, but there were net proceeds. The exhibit had for its object the encouraging of home industries, the stimulating of local pride and appreciation, and the furnishing of an incentive for the best work of artists and artisans. It was made a social event, and hostesses from the various clubs were in attendance continuously.

Mrs. Harry O. Garvey, the president of these 850 women, is the corresponding secretary of the state federation as well, and is a most enthusiastic and capable club woman.



"Some knowledge of the sociological literature of the United States would dispel the European misconception that dollar-hunting is the chief end of the typical American. If the dollar be mightier there than anywhere else, it is also the fact that America is the home of ideas that foreshadow the future of human society. The American mind—however much it may have been preoccupied by money-making in the past—is, in the present day, more hospitable than any other to ideas for their own sake. . . . In the American universities social subjects receive a prominence not yet accorded to them in any of the European seats of learning. . . . In many respects the ambition is more conspicuous than the achievement, and British municipalism (as in Birmingham and Glasgow) is ahead of the best examples of civic development in America. But the ambition is prophetic: ideas realize themselves; and, in spite of the pessimists, ideas, sooner or later, rule the world."—*London Daily News*.



CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS.

PRESENT-DAY PROBLEM CLUBS.

1. Roll-call: Mention some question you suggest as profitable for debate or discussion by men and women of today. Vote on the best question suggested.
2. Reading: "Eloquence", by Ralph Waldo Emerson (in "Society and Solitude").
3. Search Party: "Historic Forums." Make advance assignments of the following to different members for brief reports: The Agora of the Greeks, the Roman Forum, the Maifeld of the Franks, the Germanic Mark, and the Thing of the Scandinavians.
4. Paper: The Old-Time American Lyceum. (See "American Lyceums and Popular Education", p. 284, Report of United States Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900.)
5. Paper: "Public Discussion as a Maker of Sentiment." A study of famous speeches and other addresses (see Mathews' "Oratory and Orators", Reed's "Modern Eloquence", and other "collections").
6. Local Study: "Actual History of a Literary Society and the Causes of Failure." Note especially kind of topics considered and the relation they bear to the society's death.
7. Symposium: "Local and Nearby Societies for Debate and Discussion." Secure a statement of plan and purpose, and, if possible, the presence of a representative from each. Do they fulfil the function which is outlined in "A Neglected Social Force"?
8. Book Review: "The Cosmopolis City Club", by Washington Gladden.
9. Discussion: "Advantages and Disadvantages of Mixed Clubs versus Separate Clubs for Men and Women."

ART AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

1. Roll-call: Mention exhibitions and expositions you have attended, and the most striking feature of each one.
2. Paper: "Coming Exhibits and Expositions." (See "American Art Annual", and write World's Fair, St. Louis; Lewis and Clarke Centennial, Portland, Oregon, and American League for Civic Improvement, Chicago.)
3. Study: "Expositions as an Important Social Factor." (See "Advantages of International Exhibitions", by Theodore Stanton, in *Lippincott's*, 58: 405-412; "International Exhibitions from 1851 to 1874", in *Practical Monthly*, 4: 448; and accompanying reading list.)
4. Discussion: "How May the County Fairs and the Smaller Expositions be Made More Potent Socially?" Consider the debasing nature of many features, and the possibility of substituting "attractions" at least harmless, and plans for securing larger educational results.
5. Paper: "The Traveling or Circulating Art Exhibit." (See reports of State Federations of Women's Clubs and announcements of art publishers; also "Art for the People", p. 341, Report of United States Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900. Write American League for Civic Improvement.)
6. Address: Democratic Tendencies in Art and Education.
7. Art Census: Report of committee previously appointed on the art possessions of the community. Follow with discussion of possibilities of local exhibition.

READING LIST.

"The Cosmopolis City Club", by Washington Gladden, interesting and suggestive of possibilities. (*Century*.)

"Municipal Betterment", a syllabus for club work in civics, in "Prospectus and Report of Educational Department" for 1902-3. (International Committee Y. M. C. A., New York.)

"Literary and Debating Societies and Congresses", in "Annual Report of Educational Department for 1901", includes list of "worth

while" subjects for discussion, with notes upon "Helpful Books and Periodicals". (International Committee Y. M. C. A., New York.)

"Pros and Cons", by Craig, with subjects and outlines. (Hinds & Noble.)

"References for Literary Workers", with introduction to topics and questions for debate, by Henry Matson. (McClurg.)

"Briefs for Debate", by Brookings and Ringwalt; briefs in full with select bibliography on debating and associated topics. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Suggestions for Debate in Politics and Economics, with Subjects for Essays and Terms for Definition." (Society for Political Education, New York.)

"Six Hundred Questions for Debate." (International Committee Y. M. C. A., No. 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York. Price fifteen cents.)

"Citizens in Training", by Amos R. Wells, suggests topics and gives hints for new settings of civic subjects. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.)

"Hints on Writing and Speech-Making", by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Longmans, Green & Co.) Admirable discussion by a master.

"Oratory and Orators", by William Mathews. (Griggs, Chicago.)

"How to Attract and Hold an Audience", by J. Berg Esenwein. (Hinds & Noble.)

"American Art Annual", edited by Florence N. Levy; contains lists of art exhibitions, galleries, societies, and artists. (Noyes, Platt & Co.)

Report of United States Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900; not available for distribution, but is accessible in all public libraries.

See "Exhibitions", and "Debate"; "Chicago—World's Fair", "Philadelphia—Centennial", etc.; "Poole's Index", "Cumulative Index", and *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Avoid the topics to be found in the average "debaters' handbook".

The university extension departments of leading educational institutions, Chautauqua Institution, the American Institute for Social Service, New York, and the American League for Civic Improvement supply suggestive topics for study and discussion, outlines of program courses, and offer facilities for research.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Answered by opinions regarding the significance and effect of placing coal upon the free list.
2. Papers: (a) Condition of the Philippines, summarized from reports of Governor Taft and the commission (published January 4, sent to congress January 7). (b) The Profit-Sharing Plan of the United States Steel Corporation (made public January 1) analyzed and compared with other profit-sharing schemes. (c) Character sketches of Governor W. H. Taft, of the Philippines, the late Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, the late Julian Ralph, author and correspondent.
3. Readings: (a) From "Non-Unionist and

Seab" (*Gunton's Magazine* for January).

(b) From "Contributions of the West to American Democracy" (*Atlantic* for January). (c) From "Benevolent Feudalism", by W. J. Ghent (Macmillan Co.)

4. Address: The Color Line in Politics, Administration, and Society.

5. Debate: Resolved, That the Mormon apostle, Reed Smoot, should be excluded from the United States senate.

FOREIGN.

1. Map Exercise: Ask each member off-hand to draw a sketch map of the Dardanelles showing the strategic importance of that strait. Then exhibit results compared

- with a correct map previously prepared.
2. Papers: (a) The Church Domain of the Archbishop of Canterbury (who he is and what he has to do). (b) How Morocco is Governed. (c) The Growth of Germany's Interests in South America. (d) Character Sketch of the late M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent.
 3. Readings: (a) From "A Visit to the Home of Tolstoy" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for March). (b) From "The Coming Struggle Between Slav and Teuton" (Contemporary Review for January). (c) From "The Danger Line in Western Asia" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for March).
 4. Oration: (a) What British Rule Means to India (suggested by the Durbar exercises at Delhi at the beginning of this year). (b) What Russian Rule Means to Finland.
 5. Discussion: Friendship versus antagonism to the United States in Germany.



FEDERATION OF CIVIC FORCES.

The tendency to federate existing organizations in behalf of projects of civic improvement is an encouraging development. Towns and cities seem to have been organized to death for various purposes. To secure the coöperation of societies already organized in order to secure results that can be seen to be for the good of the whole community is to render the most practical kind of service.

In Chicago, as a result of the recent conference of Cook County Improvement Societies, a civic council is already in process of organization. This plan does not contemplate forming an additional organization, but rather a committee for the directing of energies already organized. One of the preliminary tasks was to secure something like a complete list of civic organizations in the county. It was found that there were about one hundred womens' clubs, twenty-seven philanthropic and humanitarian societies, fourteen social settlements, fifteen libraries and museums, thirty-eight educational institutions and organizations, and nineteen kindergartens outside of the public school system, twelve religious organizations, and ninety-seven societies which come under the general classification of "improvement associations". A partial list of these associations makes an interesting exhibit, similar no doubt to what may be found in many urban districts:

Art Students' League.
Arts and Crafts Institute.
Auburn Park Improvement Association.
Audubon Club.
Austin Clean City Club.
Avondale Improvement Club.
Blue Island Improvement Association.
Bowmanville Improvement Club.
Cragin Improvement Club.
Chicago Arts and Crafts Society.
Chicago Architectural Club.
Chicago Free Bath and Sanitary League.
Chicago High School Association.
Chicago Horticultural Society.
Chicago Lawyers' Club.
Chicago Library Club.
Chicago Permanent Vacation School and Playground Committee of Women's Clubs.
Chicago Philosophical Society.

Chicago River Improvement Association.
Chicago Society of Artists.
Chicago South Side League of Parents' Clubs.
Chicago North American Gymnastic Union.
Citizens' Association.
Citizens' League of Chicago.
City Homes Association.
Civic Federation.
Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago.
Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.
Cook County Farmers' Institute.
Cook County League of Building Associations.
Dunning Improvement Club.
Earle Parents' School Club.
Englewood Improvement Association.
East Irving Park Improvement Club.
Englewood Law and Order League.
Evanston Benson Avenue Improvement Association.
Evanston Forest Avenue Improvement Association.
Evanston Hinman Avenue Improvement Association.
Evanston Judson Avenue Improvement Association.
Evanston Orrington Avenue Improvement Association.
Forest Glen Improvement Club.
Geneva Improvement Club.
Harrison Park Improvement Club.
Hull House Men's Club.
Hyde Park Protective Association.
Harrison Park Improvement Club.
Irving Park Board of Local Improvement.
Illinois Audubon Society.
Illinois Branch Consumers' League.
Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects.
Irving Park Improvement Society.
Jefferson Park Improvement Club.
Mayfair Improvement Club.
Mont Clare Improvement Association.
Morgan Park Improvement Association.
Merchants' Club.
Municipal Art Commission.
Municipal Art League.
Municipal Lecture Association.
Municipal Voters' League.
National Christian Association.
National Good-Roads Association.
Nineteenth Ward Improvement League.
Non-Partisan Joint Committee Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement Clubs.
North Branch Improvement Club.
North End Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement Club.
North Fortieth and Elston Avenue Improvement Club.

North Side Business Men's Association.
 Northwestern Improvement Club of Fifteenth Ward.
 Northwest Side Improvement Club.
 Norwood Park Improvement Club.
 Oak Park Improvement Society.
 Public School Art Society.
 Ravenswood Improvement Club.
 Riverside Citizens' Association.
 Riverside Parents' Club.
 Rogers Park Improvement Association.
 Social Economics Club.
 Social Service Extension Club.
 Society for the Prevention of Crime.
 Society of Associated Arts.
 South Park Improvement Association.
 South Side Property Owners' and Business Men's Association.
 South Side Protective Association.
 Special Park Commission.
 Stewart Avenue Improvement Association.
 Taxpayers' Defense League of Cook County.
 Twentieth Precinct Improvement Club.
 Twenty-second Ward Improvement Association.
 Twenty-seventh Ward Improvement Club.
 Union League Club.
 West Addison Street Improvement Club.
 West Side Improvement League.
 Wheaton Improvement Association.
 Woman's Auxiliary American Park and Outdoor Art Association.
 Woodlawn Improvement Association.
 Young Men's Voters' League.

Altogether some 342 societies have been identified, and additions to the list are constantly being made of organizations having more or less common interest in various problems of civic improvement. The function of the Civic Council is that of a clearing-house for such interests, a bureau of information regarding methods, data, workers, speakers, and organizations; a coordinating factor for the accomplishment of special purposes in civic emergencies or as needs become apparent.

Representatives of a number of the leading organizations met pursuant to a resolution passed by the Cook County Conference of Improvement Societies, and Mr. C. T. B. Goodspeed was appointed chairman. The following persons have been appointed members of the Cook County Civic Council to serve for one year: Professor Graham Taylor, Allen T. Burns, Jas. I. Ennis, Mrs. Orville T. Bright, Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins, Dr. A. R. Reynolds, Howard McQuerry, and E. G. Routzahn.

A similar movement in New York is reported in the *New York Charities*, January 10, as follows:

The first conference under the auspices of the New York Council for Civic Cooperation will be held the evening of January 27 at the League for Political Education. It will be remembered that, on invitation of the league, representatives of about twenty educational, political, social, and philanthropic organizations met in March of 1901 to consider the subject

of lessening duplication of work and promoting cooperation. A second conference was held in April and a third in January of 1902, when it was voted to form a federation of organizations having for their common purpose the improvement of the conditions of life and labor in New York. At a meeting in October a report was made by a committee of ten, and the council was organized with representatives of twenty-six constituent societies. The officers are: Professor John B. Clark, chairman; Robert E. Ely, secretary; Charles Sprague Smith, treasurer. At the conference January 27 there will be an address by the chairman, a special report by the committee on child labor, and brief talks on new work for civic betterment by Dr. David Blaustein and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

San Francisco is working for federation and cooperation on a plan similar to that in Chicago. In both of these places the work has been fostered by the American League for Civic Improvement. Persons prominent in the School Extension Society, the University of California, Leland Stanford University, and the Merchants' Club are taking active part in the federation movement.

A similar plan has resulted in the formation of a civic league in Dallas, Texas.

In Dixon, Illinois, the improvement work is under the direction of a council of women. All societies of women in the town were invited to send delegates to the first meeting, and about thirty different societies were invited to affiliate. From the delegates the officers of the council were chosen. A practical note is sounded by this organization in the election of a vice-president for each ward in the city.

Across the northern border line the same kind of effort is being made to secure cooperative organization. A convention of societies was called in Toronto for February 13 to organize an "Ontario League for Civic Improvement". Horticultural societies were especially active in promoting this organization, and the American League for Civic Improvement was represented in the movement by Professor John R. Craig, of Cornell University.



PEACE SOCIETIES.

In contrast with the news of armed conflicts and international complications which threaten war, it is refreshing to note signs of progress among peacemakers. What is understood to mark a beginning in the organization of peace societies in leading American cities comes to view in the organization of a Chicago society called the International Peace Association. This society is affiliated and will cooperate with the American Peace Society, which was organized in Boston as early as 1815. Rev. H. W. Thomas

is president of the Chicago society, and among his prominent associates are Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, Edward Osgood Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Harbert, and Professors Zueblin and Hayes, of the University of Chicago. Mr. John S. Meritt is the veteran agent and lecturer of the American Peace Society, who is devoting a large part of his time to the establishment of peace societies in different cities. All persons who are interested in current developments making for peace ought to know of the publications of the American Peace Society. A monthly publication is issued, called *The Advocate of Peace*, and the list of pamphlets and books issued by the society shows the best that there is to be had on the various phases of peace propaganda. Annual membership in this society costs two dollars. Life membership costs twenty dollars. Contributors are entitled to one-half the amount of their contributions in the publications of the society. Benj. F. Trueblood, 31 Beacon street, Boston, Massachusetts, is corresponding secretary.



NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

In rural school consolidation Ohio leads with complete centralization in twenty-three townships, partial centralization in perhaps a hundred more. The plan is in operation in twenty-eight counties in Iowa, and forty-four counties in Nebraska. Eighteen states have authorized such consolidation: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Florida. These statements appear in an article entitled "Country Schools—The New Plan", by Clarence H. Matson, in *The Outlook* of December 27.

A summary of the plans for legislation on the

subject of child labor in various states, together with pertinent comment upon conditions in California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, appears in *Charities*, New York, January 17. The writer, Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, also gives the text of the Alabama child-labor bill, which is substantially the measure that is being pushed for adoption in the four great cotton states of the South.

The abandoned plant of the Ulster Lead Company on the west shore of the Hudson River, village, offices, schoolhouse, chapel, mill, storehouse, and a dozen dwellings, have been acquired by a company which proposes to be known as the Glen Eirie Workers in Arts and Crafts.

The exhibit of The United Crafts at Syracuse will be taken later to the Mechanics' Institute in Rochester, New York, for public display.

"A Decade of Civic Improvement", by Professor Charles Zueblin, which appeared in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for November, 1902, has been reprinted in attractive pamphlet form. Copies may be had for ten cents from The Chautauqua Press, Springfield, Ohio.

The organization of a country industrial training school at Montague, Massachusetts, has the indorsement of John T. Prince, of the State Board of Education, and a number of subscriptions have already been made to the project. The purpose of the school is to organize a farm as a model township. Scientific farming, self-government, arts and crafts, and small industries adapted to country conditions are to be a part of the system of education. Plans are set forth in an address by Edward P. Pressey, of Montague, before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, reprinted in pamphlet form under the title, "Solution of the Country Problem in Relation to the City Problem".

"The Club Movement Among Working Women", an informing article by Jean Hamilton, secretary of the National League of Women Workers, appears in *The Ethical Record* for November, 1902. This league reports 104 clubs and more than eight thousand members. An investigation of the value of public school education for working women is in progress.



THE TRAVEL CLUB.

The best way to get an understanding of Tolstoy's influence is to read his books. First, "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth", then "The Cossacks" and "Sebastopol", which were his earlier works. These may be followed with "War and Peace", and "Anna Karenina". Of the books written since his change of view, "My Confession", "What is to be Done", and "The Kingdom of God is Within You", give the substance of his message to the world. Besides these are his later stories, "Master and Man", "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch", and numerous short tales. Of books about Tolstoy one of the best, "Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Mujik", by G. H. Perris, is out of print, but will be found in many libraries. Mr. Perris's article on "Tolstoy's Russia" in *The Forum* for August, 1900, is most valuable. "How Tolstoy Lives and Works", by Sergeyenko; "Tolstoy and His Problems", by Aylmer Maude, and "Tolstoy as Man and Artist", by Merejkowski, are, as their titles

indicate, concerned with different phases of his life. In the last named book Tolstoy is contrasted with the great Russian writer Dostoevsky. Some of the best magazine articles referring to Tolstoy are mentioned in the following programs.

FIRST WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Answered by replies to questions on Russian history previously assigned.
2. Paper: Condition of Serfs in Russia Before the Emancipation. (See Rambaud's and Morfill's histories, and Leroy-Beaulieu's "Empire of the Tsars".)
3. Headings: Selections from "Memoirs of a Revolutionist", by Kropotkin (see "The Library Shelf"); or from Turgeneff's "The Notes of a Sportsman" (see "A Survey of Russian Literature", p. 171).
4. Pronunciation drill on proper names.
5. Papers: Emancipation of the Serfs Under Alexander II (see Rambaud's history,

- vol. II, chap. XV, and Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist", chap. VIII); The Russian Mir (see Wallace's "Russia").
6. Short accounts of Russian types as depicted in Wallace's "Russia" (see chap. XV; see also "A Survey of Russian Literature", chap. IX, "Obloboff").

SECOND WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Tolstoy's earlier books.
2. Paper: Present Condition of Russian Peasants (see "How the Russian Mujik Lives", *The Outlook*, May 5, 1900; "The Doom of the Russian Peasant", *The Pilgrim*, September, 1902; "How Shall We Escape?" by Tolstoy, *The Independent*, February 7, 1901).
3. Map Review: Russia's Expansion into Turkestan (see "Saxon and Slav", in this magazine).
4. Character Study: Alexander II (see Rambaud's and Morfill's histories); also "Memoirs of a Revolutionist", by Kropotkin.
5. Book Review: Turgeneff's "Fathers and Children", with selections. (It was this book which gave rise to the term "nihilist".)
6. Debate: Resolved, That the physical conditions of Russia have had greater influence upon its people than have historical conditions (see "The Future of Russia", by E. Noble, *The Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1900; histories, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, etc.)

THIRD WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Tolstoy's books illustrating his teachings.
2. Paper: Tolstoy's Early Life. (See his "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth", "Sebastopol", and "The Cossacks", also "A Survey of Russian Literature".)

3. Book Review: "War and Peace."
4. Paper: Tolstoy's excommunication and his reply and that of his countess (see *The Outlook*, April 13, 1901, and *The Independent*, July 18, 1901).
5. Reading: Selection from "Count Tolstoy at Home", by I. F. Hapgood, *The Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1891, or from "Tolstoy and the Russian Censors", *The Outlook*, November 16, 1901, or from "The Expression of Tolstoy's Face", *The Outlook*, December 7, 1901.

FOURTH WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from Tolstoy concerning non-resistance.
2. Book Review: "Anna Karenina."
3. Reports of different points of view regarding Tolstoy, gathered from the following articles: 1. "A Visit to Count Tolstoy", by George Kennan, *Century Magazine*, June, 1887; 2. "Walks and Talks with Tolstoy", by Andrew D. White, *McClure's Magazine*, April, 1901; 3. "Tolstoy's Russia", by G. H. Ferris, *The Forum*, August, 1900.
4. Reading: Selections from "The Root of the Evil", by Tolstoy (see *North American Review*, April, 1901), or from "Letter to the Russian Liberals" (see *The Independent*, July 20, 1899), or from his short stories (see "A Survey of Russian Literature").
5. Papers: Tolstoy's view of non-resistance (see *The Independent*, September 27, 1900, and April 13, 1899; also *The Outlook*, July 11, 1896; "The Doukobors" (see *The Outlook*, December 10, 1898, and October 11, 1902).
6. Reading: Selections from "With Tolstoy in the Russian Famine" (*Century Magazine*, June, 1893).



The C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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 W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

THE CLASS BANNER OF 1903.

A flag symbolizes the power of an ideal. The old Hebrew writer who used the phrase, "terrible as an army with banners," knew what he was talking about. So long as a fragment of an army can still rally around its colors it is unconquerable. The spirit of idealism is

strong in the C. L. S. C., and as a natural result every class has its banner—an emblem of victory which leads its members on Recognition Day, and a reminder on all festal occasions thereafter that by this sign they have conquered. Even 1906, the latest class to be organized, improvised a temporary banner last summer that its enthusiasm might easily be recog-

nized. The Class of 1903 are nearing the goal, and their new banner awaits them. Every member who is to graduate at Chautauqua this summer, and every member who hopes to come some time, and even those who hardly expect ever to see a fellow classmate, will want to have a share in the class emblem. The following letter from the president will therefore be very welcome news to those who are devoted to the welfare of 1903:

To the Members of the Class of 1903:

It is customary for each class, as it is about to graduate, to purchase a class banner, to be used during the graduating exercises, in each year's rallying exercises, and as a decoration of its classroom.

Our Class "1903" is making arrangements for an appropriate class banner to be made in Boston; the expense will be one hundred dollars.

Each member is given an opportunity to assist in the purchase of the class banner at this time. Subscriptions of one dollar or more are solicited to be sent during the month of March, if possible, by postoffice money-order, to your class president.

ALICE M. HEMENWAY.
116 Columbia avenue, Edgewood District,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Bold March! Wild March!
Oh! you saucy fellow!
Even though your voice is rough
We know your heart is mellow.

Hush! You'll wake the children up,
They are sweetly sleeping,
Daffodil and Buttercup
Still are silence keeping.

Bend, tall elms, your graceful heads!
Swing low, O weeping willows!
Stretch, little blades of grass; for March
Has come to air your pillows!

—*Jone E. Jones.*



TOLSTOY'S CREED.

Tolstoy's excommunication from the Russian Church drew from him a reply in which he stated with considerable fulness what teachings of the church he could not accept. Then he added a statement of his own faith in which all students of his life will be interested:

"I believe in God, whom I understand as Spirit, as Love, and as the source of everything. I believe that He is in me and I in Him. I believe that the will of God has been expressed in the clearest and most intelligible way in the teaching of the Man Christ, to conceive of whom as God and to pray to Him I consider the greatest sacrilege. I believe that the real happiness of man consists in the fulfilment of God's will, while the will of God consists



TARAS BULHA AND HIS SCNS

From a Russian painting.

in men loving one another, and therefore acting toward others as they wish that others should act toward them, as it is said in the Gospel that in this consists all the law of the prophets. I believe that the meaning of every man's life thus consists in increasing love within himself; that that increase of love leads the individual man to greater and greater happiness in this life, and will give after death the greater happiness the more love there is in the man. At the same time, it helps on more than anything else the establishment in the world of the kingdom of God that is, such a structure of life that discord, deceit, and violence which now reign will be replaced by free consent, truth, and fraternal love among men. I believe that there is only one means for the progress of love—prayer, not that public prayer in temples, which was directly forbidden by Christ, but the prayer the example of which was given us by Christ; prayer in solitude, consisting in the renovation and strengthening in our consciousness of the meaning of our lives, as also of our dependence on God's will alone."



CONCERNING TOLSTOY.

"Dreams are half deeds, and this our solid world
Is built on visions; wherefore let no scorn
Greet those who in the midnight grope for
morn,
And dream that war's red banner shall be
furled,
And war's foul reek of blood and smoke be
curled
No more about an earth, renewed, unborn."

"Radicalism is making more rapid progress than ever before in the land of the tzars. In the growing industrial centers of the West and North, among the ever-enlarging heretical communities of the South, and among the *intelligenza* of the towns, forces are at work which no regiment of "buckshot and bayonets" can stay. While Tolstoy issues the challenging summons to a new Reformation in the heart of Russia, the voice of Western humanism echoes back sympathy and encouragement, and the peoples of the East and West shake hands in the dawn of a new century."—G. H. Perris.

In his preface to Tolstoy's "Sebastopol", W. D. Howells wrote some years ago, "This far-fetched Russian nobleman is precisely the human being with whom at this moment I find myself in the greatest intimacy; not because I know him, but because I know myself through him; because he has written more faithfully of the life common to all men, the universal life,

which is the most personal life, than any other author whom I have read."

Not many years later, in his letter to the Tolstoy banquet, Mr. Howells wrote:

"His writings and his life have meant more to me than any other man's. . . . He repeats to us the divinely simple truth which the good and wise have known from the beginning, in terms which the most modern intelligence cannot refuse as trite. . . . Such a man was sure to come when he was needed most; and in order that he should perform his office to the generation to which he was sent, it was not necessary that his own life should be perfect, or his whole doctrine unerring. One perfect life and one unerring doctrine we had already, and it is praise enough for Tolstoy to say that he teaches these with all his heart and mind."

As to his art, we should not be so interested in Tolstoy's opinions if he had not the power of putting the human spirit into human language beyond the power of any man now writing.—R. W. Gilder, at the banquet celebrating Tolstoy's seventieth birthday.



A RUSSIAN PAINTING.

Our illustration of Taras Bulba and his sons shows us a Russian painter's interpretation of this scene from a famous Russian classic. The cut-throat aspect of the old Cossack contrasts strikingly with the simple garb of the monastery-trained sons, who, nevertheless, are not without something of their father's spirit. The picture suggests something of the atmosphere of Little Russia as it was doubtless known to the painter.



RUSSIAN PLAYS.

We are often reminded that the eye is the window of the mind by the methods of modern education. The child, instead of being told how a river cuts its channel, is shown how to make a small river of his own and watch the way in which it works. If he is studying about the habits of the Indian, he learns how to make bows and arrows and a wigwam. So in our Russian studies for this year, whatever we can do to visualize the work makes it just so much more impressive. Take for instance our study of Gogol this month. We have a brief selection from "The Inspector", but to get its full effect this comedy should be acted rather than read. Let the circle members put their wits at work, devise a simple, but, as far as possible, appropriate stage setting, and let a committee

of two or three be appointed to take the play at the point where the selection ceases, and work out the rest of it in appropriate dialogue, based upon the story as Miss Hapgood gives



PRINCE KROPOTKIN

it. The other members of the circle will have a chance to compare the dramatic talents of the committee with those of Gogol, and if the plan is carried out "The Inspector" will become almost as familiar as "Rip Van Winkle". A similar plan might be tried for Von Vizin's "The Hobbledehoy".

A valuable anthology of Russian literature by Professor Wiener, of Harvard University, is being published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first volume, which covers the period from the tenth century to the close of the eighteenth, is already out, and the second volume will be ready this spring. Circles should urge their local libraries to buy this important work. The entire first act of "The Minor" (or "The Hobbledehoy") is given by Professor Wiener, and Miss Hapgood's summary of the complete story will enable the circle members to work up the rest of the play for themselves. Keep this plan in mind for a special entertainment or for the last meeting of the year.



SOHRAB AND RUSTUM.

Matthew Arnold's great poem with this title is not as widely known as it should be. And

circles which are not familiar with it will be repaid by taking time to read it. The scene is laid on the Oxus, and it comes in very fittingly with our Saxon and Slav studies for this month. Shorten the regular program some evening and invite a good reader to take the last hour of your meeting and present to you this masterpiece.



"WHO'S WHO" IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

1. What poet, the son of a drover, wrote remarkable lyric poems?
2. Who was often called "the bard of love", and why?
3. What author became a mystic, and "fasted" himself to death?
4. Of what poem is Kiribyeevitch the hero?
5. What writers were educated at Kazan University?
6. Who wrote "The Wolf"?
7. Whose articles form a critical history of Russian literature from Lomonosoff to Pushkin?
8. Who were the publishers of "The Contemporary"?
9. What writer first began the study of the common people?
10. What story of serfdom was written in prison?
11. Who wrote "Dead Souls"?
12. What author excels in faithful description of real life?
13. What book gave rise to the term "nihilist"?
14. What poet at the age of twenty-seven was killed in a duel in the Caucasus?
15. Who first came into notice by his poem, "The Death of the Poet"?
16. Who by his friendly encouragement brought a great many able writers into prominence.
17. Who was first introduced to Russian literature by a serf who gave him "The Rosiad"?
18. What was oblomovstchina?
19. What famous writer made a failure as a professor of history?
20. What poet is the glory of the Imperial Alexander Lyceum?
21. Who considered Hamlet and Don Quixote the two chief types of the human race?
22. Who modeled his early poems upon Byron's "The Prisoner of Chillon"?
23. What novel depicts the life of the Zaporozhian Kazaks?
24. What author wrote against serfdom out of his own bitter experience?
25. What comedy suppressed by the censor circulated widely in manuscript copies?

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHAUTAUQUA WANTED.

Have you any photographs of Chautauqua? A collection for permanent exhibition at Chautauqua is being made, and contributions of prints either singly or in groups would add greatly to the historical value of this collection. Bits of scenery, views showing the life of the community, characteristic groups, special classes, recreative features, and so forth are wanted. Address all communications to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.



STEREOGRAPHIC TOURS OF RUSSIA.

The next best thing to seeing Russia in person is to take advantage of the advance in photographic methods which represent scenes just as they would appear if one saw them with his own eyes. Such a result is obtainable through the use of stereographic views—views taken by a double camera and giving the effect of actual vision when studied through the stereoscope. Arrangements have been made by the Chautauqua Institution to loan sets of such views on easy terms to members of the Literary and Scientific Circle. Each set of views will be supplemented by a book or pamphlet describing every important detail in each view, containing also maps showing the exact range of vision included. The educational value of such material will be at once appreciated. The pictures thus studied will

stick in the memory as no ordinary photographs could be expected to do. A picture tour of this kind would be a most effective review of the regions with which C. L. S. C. readers have been making acquaintance in the "Reading Journey Through Russia" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

It is possible to make the following offers:

TOUR OF RUSSIA—100 views (loaned), 1 descriptive book, 1 stereoscope. Carriage prepaid. For \$2.90.

TOUR OF MOSCOW—2 dozen views (loaned), 1 descriptive pamphlet, 1 stereoscope. Carriage prepaid. For \$1.75.

TOUR OF ST. PETERSBURG—3 dozen views (loaned), 1 descriptive pamphlet, 1 stereoscope. Carriage prepaid. For \$1.90.

In each case the stereoscope and books or pamphlets to remain the property of the circle. Additional stereoscopes ninety cents each.

Additional views loaned for twenty-five cents a dozen, postpaid.

In order to secure the benefit of these offers the arrangements call for the purchase of books and stereoscopes as listed above, while the views are simply loaned for a period of one week, after which they are to be returned to the Chautauqua Offices. In case it is desired to purchase the views outright, the price is \$2.00 per dozen.

It has seemed best to make the three offers in order to meet the requirements of different circles of readers. The Russian Tour includes the views of Moscow and St. Petersburg which are separately listed above.

All communications should be addressed to the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.



OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MARCH.

FEBRUARY 25-MARCH 4—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Russia's Holy City."

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Lit-

erature." Chap. VII to p. 98.

MARCH 4-11—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Practical Studies

in English"—Words, Sentences, and Paragraphs.

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature." Chap. VII—concluded.

MARCH 11-18—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav" to "English-Russian Dispute. Afghan Boundary."

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature." Chap. VIII.

MARCH 18-25—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Saxon and Slav" concluded.

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature." Chap. IX.

MARCH 25-APRIL 1—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "A Visit to Tolstoy's Home."

Required Book: "A Survey of Russian Literature." Chap. XII, pp. 250-263.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

FEBRUARY 25-MARCH 4—

1. Map Review: The countries of southeastern Europe, showing their localities and their political conditions.
2. Roll-call: Descriptions of famous buildings in Moscow (see "Reading Journey" article, Rambaud's history, and "The Story of Moscow", Gerrare).
3. Papers: Domestic Affairs under Nicholas I; the Decembrists (see histories of Russia, life of Nicholas I; "Russia and the Russians", by Noble, chap. VI, and "A Survey of Russian Literature", chaps. X and XI).
4. Drill on Russian proper names.
5. Oral Reports: The Russian Church and the Uniates (see Leroy-Beaulieu's "Empire of the Tsars", etc., vol. III, book IV, chap. I, also histories of Russia, and "A Survey of Russian Literature", p. 56); The Polish Insurrection in 1831.
6. Readings: Selections from "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist".
7. Discussion: "The Turkish Situation" (see *The Review of Reviews* for February, 1902). This article is divided into sections, which may be assigned to different members, taken in order and discussed.

MARCH 4-11—

1. Roll-call: Descriptions of Russian writers who have been considered up to chap. VII, the names being withheld and the circle expected to guess them.
2. Papers: Leading English Writers Contemporary with Pushkin, Zhukovsky, and Kryloff; Leading French Writers Contemporary with them.
3. Reading: Kryloff's fable of "The Wolf in the Dog-Kennel" (see "The Library Shelf").
4. Discussion: "A Survey of Russian Literature"—remainder of chap. VII. (See also Turner's "Studies in Russian Literature", and Dupuy's "Great Masters of Russian Literature".)
5. Reading: Selection from "Russian Rambles", by Hapgood (the articles composing this book were first published in *The Atlantic Monthly*); or from Bowring's "Specimens from the Russian Poets".
6. Critical Study of English Papers: The circle might adopt the plan suggested by Mr. Heydrick of exchanging papers, taking some of those prepared for earlier exercises and criticizing them. It would also be an interesting exercise to copy one or more such papers on a blackboard, and let the circle as a whole suggest possible corrections.

MARCH 11-18—

1. Roll-call: Brief reports on the chief localities referred to in first half of "Saxon and Slav" (see encyclopedias).
2. Map Review and Quiz on "Saxon and Slav".
3. Reading: Kipling's "Truce of the Bear", *The Critic*, December, 1898; or from "The Household of a Russian Prince", *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1901.
4. Pronunciation match.
5. Report: Paul I's scheme for the overthrow of English rule in India (see Rambaud's history, vol. II, chap. XI).
6. Paper: "The Bagdad Railroad Project" (see *The Review of Reviews*, December, 1901).
7. Quiz on chap. VIII of "A Survey of Russian Literature".
8. Presentation of "The Inspector", by Gogol (see Round Table).

MARCH 18-25—

1. Roll-call: Reports on geographical localities in second half of "Saxon and Slav" (see encyclopedias).
2. Map Review and Quiz on "Saxon and Slav".
3. Reading: Kipling's "Kim", chaps. XIII-XV. See also *McClure's Magazine*, 1901; or Kipling's "The Man Who Was".
4. Debate: Resolved, That Russia is likely to secure British India.
5. Book Review: "Fathers and Children" by Turgeneff (or other of his novels).
6. Description of types from Turgeneff. Where the circle has access to a number of Turgeneff's novels different types may be assigned to each of several persons.

MARCH 25-APRIL 1—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from Tolstoy.
2. Reading: "Thou Shalt Not Kill", by Tolstoy (*The Independent*, September 27, 1900); "The Russian Serfs Before Emancipation" (see "The Library Shelf").
3. Papers: The Emancipation under Alexander II (see Rambaud's history, vol. II, chap. XV; "Memoirs of a Revolutionist", chap. VIII); The Russian Mir (see Wallace's "Russia").
4. Reading: "How Shall We Escape?" by Tolstoy (see *The Independent*, February 7, 1901), or "The Root of the Evil", by Tolstoy (*North American Review*, April, 1901).
5. Paper: Present condition of the Russian Peasant (see "How the Russian Mujik Lives", *The Outlook*, May 5, 1900; "The Doom of the Russian Peasant", *The Pilgrim*, September, 1902; "The Present Condition of Russia", *The Outlook*, January, 8, 1898).

6. Book Review: "Anna Karenina", by Leo Tolstoy.
7. Discussion: Points of view regarding Tolstoy. (The following articles may be assigned to different members to sum up and serve as the basis of discussion:

"A Visit to Count Tolstoy", by George Kennan, *Century Magazine*, June, 1887; "Walks and Talks with Tolstoy", by Andrew D. White, *McClure's Magazine*, April, 1901; "Tolstoy's Russia", by G. H. Perris, *The Forum*, August, 1900.)



THE LIBRARY SHELF.

SERFDOM IN RUSSIA.

The following picture of serfdom in Russia before the emancipation is from the pen of a distinguished Russian scientist, Prince Kropotkin, whose boyhood was spent during the winter in Moscow and in summer on his father's country estates. His "Memoirs" deal with many of the most significant events in Russian history from the time of Nicholas I to the present:

Serfdom was then in the last years of its existence. It is recent history—it seems to be only of yesterday; and yet, even in Russia, few realize what serfdom was in reality. There is a dim conception that the conditions which it created were very bad; but those conditions, as they affected human beings bodily and mentally, are not generally understood. It is amazing, indeed, to see how quickly an institution and its social consequences are forgotten when the institution has ceased to exist, and with what rapidity men and things change. I will try to recall the conditions of serfdom by telling, not what I heard, but what I saw.

Marriages by order were so common that amongst our servants, each time a young couple foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, although they had no mutual inclination for each other, they took the precaution of standing together as godfather and godmother at the christening of a child in one of the peasant families. This rendered marriage impossible, according to the Russian Church law. The stratagem was usually successful, but once it ended in a tragedy. Andrei, the tailor, fell in love with a girl belonging to one of our neighbors. He hoped that my father would permit him to go free, as a tailor, in exchange for a certain yearly payment, and that by working hard at his trade he could manage to lay aside some money and to buy freedom for the girl. Otherwise, in marrying one of my father's serfs, she would have become the serf of her husband's master. However, as Andrei and one of the maids of our household foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, they agreed to unite as godparents in the christening of a child. What they had feared happened: one day they were called to the master, and the dreaded order was given. "We are always obedient to your will," they replied, "but a few weeks ago we acted as godfather and godmother at a christening." Andrei also explained his wishes and intentions. The result was that he was sent to the recruiting board to become a soldier.

Military service in those times was terrible. A man was required to serve twenty-five years under the colors, and the life of a soldier was hard in the extreme. To become a soldier meant

to be torn away from one's native village and surroundings, and to be at the mercy of officers like Timoféeff, whom I have already mentioned. Blows from the officers, flogging with birch rods and with sticks, for the slightest fault, were normal affairs. The cruelty that was displayed surpasses all imagination.

A gloomy terror used to spread through our house when it became known that one of the servants was to be sent to the recruiting board. The man was chained and placed under guard in the office, to prevent suicide. A peasant and cart was brought to the office door, and the doomed man was taken out between two watchmen. All the servants surrounded him. He made a deep bow, asking everyone to pardon him his willing or unwilling offenses. If his father and mother lived in our village they came to see him off. He bowed to the ground before them, and his mother and his other female relatives began loudly to sing out their lamentations—a sort of half-song and half-recitative: "To whom do you abandon us? Who will take care of you in the strange lands? Who will protect you from cruel men?"—exactly in the same way in which they sang their lamentations at a burial, and with the same words.

Thus Andrei had now to face for twenty-five years the terrible fate of a soldier: all his schemes of happiness had come to a violent end.

Human feelings were not recognized, not even suspected, in serfs, and when Turgenieff published his little story, "Mumú", and Grigorievich began to issue his thrilling novels, in which he made his readers weep over the misfortunes of the serfs, it was to a great number of persons a startling revelation. "They love just as we do; is it possible?" exclaimed sentimental ladies who could not read a French novel without shedding tears over the troubles of the noble heroes and heroines.

These were things which I myself saw in my childhood. If, however, I were to relate what I heard of in those years it would be a much more gruesome narrative: stories of men and women torn from their families and their villages, and sold, or lost in gambling, or exchanged for a couple of hunting dogs, and then transported to some remote part of Russia for the sake of creating a new estate; of children taken from their parents and sold to cruel or dissolute masters; of flogging "in the stables" which occurred every day with unheard-of cruelty; of a girl who found her only salvation in drowning herself; of an old man who had grown gray-haired in his master's service, and at last hanged himself under his master's window; and of revolts of serfs, which were suppressed by Nicholas I's generals by flogging to death each tenth and fifth man taken out of

the ranks, and by laying waste the village, whose inhabitants, after a military execution, went begging for bread in the neighboring provinces. As to the poverty which I saw during our journeys in certain villages, especially in those which belonged to the imperial family, no words would be adequate to describe the misery to readers who have not seen it.—From *"Memoirs of a Revolutionist"*, P. Kropotkin, by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

KRYLOFF'S FABLE OF THE WOLF IN THE KENNEL.

This fable, which was printed in October, 1812, represents Napoleon in Russia. The words put into the mouth of the wolf are almost exactly those of which he himself made use. It is said that, after the battle of Krasnoe, Kutuzof read this fable aloud to the officers who stood around him, and that, when he came to the words, "You are gray-coated; but I, friend, am gray-headed", in which an allusion is made to Napoleon's gray overcoat and his own white hair, he took off his white forage-cap and shook his bent head.—*W. E. S. Ralston, translator.*

A Wolf, one night, thinking to climb into a sheepfold, fell into a kennel. Immediately the whole kennel was up in arms. The dogs, scenting the grisly disturber so near at hand,

began to bark in their quarters, and to tear out to the fight.

"Hallo, lads, a thief!" cried the keepers; and immediately the gates were shut.

In a moment the kennel became a hell. Men came running, one armed with a club, another with a gun. "Lights!" they cry; "bring lights!" The lights being brought, our Wolf is seen sitting squeezed up in the furthest corner, gnashing its teeth, its hide bristling, and its eyes looking as if it would fain eat up the whole party. Seeing, however, that it is not now in the presence of the flock, and that it is now called upon to pay the penalty for the sheep it has killed, my trickster resorts to negotiation, beginning thus:

"Friends, what is all this fuss about? I am your ancient gossip and comrade; and I have come here to contract an alliance with you—not with the slightest intention of quarreling. Let us forget the past, and declare in favor of mutual harmony. Not only will I for the future avoid touching the flocks belonging to this spot, but I will gladly fight in their behalf against others; and I swear on the word of a Wolf that I—"

"Listen, neighbor", here interrupted the huntsmen. "You are gray-coated; but I, friend, am gray-headed, and I have long known what your wolfish natures are like, and therefore it is my custom never to make peace with wolves until I have torn their skin from off their backs."

With that he let go the pack of hounds on the Wolf.



FROM CIRCLES AND READERS.

"I don't know as you all realize," said Pendragon, as the delegates settled into their places at The Round Table, "that this summer we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the C. L. S. C. We want your help in making the occasion worthy of the wonderful movement which it represents. Of course, the most important thing that you can do is to be present yourselves. Let us have a rally of old members such as Chautauqua has not witnessed for many a day. Last summer we had a remarkably large gathering on account of Chancellor Vincent's return, but we ought to do still better this year."



"Will the new Hall of Philosophy be ready?" asked a member of the Class of 1902. "Our class raised the money for a column last summer, and we feel a deep interest in the building." Several members of other classes rose to their feet at this point, and begged to call attention to the fact that they wanted a share in the Hall, and hoped it was not too late for them to contribute. Pendragon assured them that plans for the new building would make it possible for everyone to contribute. "The whole building," said he, "is to be divided into 'units'

of varying amounts, so that those who cannot give a column may have a metope or a triglyph or an architrave block, or any part that they may select." He paused just in time to catch a stage whisper from the back row. "Shade of Phidias—I'm lost if we are to be examined on Greek art. Was the Parthenon on the Acropolis, or the Acropolis on the Parthenon?" "Never mind," laughed Pendragon, "I see that the delegate belongs to the 'freshman' class; we'll make a Philhellene of her yet."

"But to return to the subject of the Hall of Philosophy. It is quite probable that the new building will not be erected this summer. The question of the new Hall has brought to the front the greater question of Chautauqua as a model city, and it is of the first importance that a general architectural scheme for the place should be arranged in order that the Hall may fit into the plan most appropriately. Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the Department of Municipal Improvement at the St. Louis Exposition, has recently been chosen as Chautauqua's architect, and plans for the model city are already under way. As soon as these are formulated, detailed arrangements for the Hall will be completed and full announcements made. Old Chautauquans



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will not be sorry to meet once more in the time-honored temple, and it is fitting that on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's Grove the old Hall should witness the laying of the corner-stone of its successor."

"There is another very important matter to be considered," Pendragon continued. "We want to trace all our old circles and find how many of them which have given up C. L. S. C. work are still active as women's clubs. Such clubs will have a peculiar interest in the twenty-fifth anniversary, and we shall invite each to send a delegate. You will find here on the table a report of the Beta Study Club of Wisconsin. The origin of this club, to quote from them, was 'the appearance of THE CHAUTAUQUAN magazine upon the table in the parlors of one of its members'. They organized in 1880, and, as they were the second C. L. S. C. class in Milwaukee, took the name of Beta. The C. L. S. C. work welded them together for ten years, and though they have not closely followed Chautauqua lines of study since then, their existence as a club has been continuous. I want to ask every delegate here who knows of an active woman's club in her town to find out whether it began life as a Chautauqua circle. If it did, please send the address of its president to the Executive Secretary of the C. L. S. C., Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York."

"Your reference to a woman's club reminds me," said the delegate from Windsor, Illinois, of the charges which the 'funny man' in our city papers is so fond of making against women's clubs whose members are supposed to be absorbing culture while their neglected children stray into by and forbidden paths at home. We make a special point in our circle of holding meetings at the homes of those who have children. The other mothers bring their small people with them, and special arrangements are made for keeping them happy. As a result Chautauqua Day is hailed by the children with enthusiasm, and the most anxious parents are always within 'hailing' distance of their sons and daughters." "In Winona, Minnesota, which I have the pleasure of representing," added a neighboring delegate, "we have a circle of twenty members, all married women and busy housekeepers. We meet every two weeks with an average attendance of fifteen, and I should like to show the 'funny man' some of the 'neglected' children in our homes. We are all enthusiastic, earnest students, and we endeavor to carry out the programs as given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We devote our afternoons to reading and discussion, and for roll-call take the search questions and current events.

We all feel that we are gaining what we never could or would have achieved by individual reading."

"We have many new delegates here today, and I want to introduce to you," said Pendragon, "the delegate from Centerville, Iowa, who represents one of the large new circles of the Class of 1906." "We are rather proud of our circle," replied the Iowa member, "for we are all putting ourselves very heartily into our work. Our enrollment includes nineteen men and twenty-five women, and in order to make the meetings a little more informal we are divided into two sections. We shall be most happy to correspond with any 'lone reader' who may be assigned to us, and to coöperate in every possible way with our fellow Chautauquans. We are already planning to hold an assembly in Centerville this summer. I think 'Pendragon' would be amused if he could drop into our circle some evening and hear us holding a pronunciation match on Russian words. It is more fun than a comedy, but we are progressing with them, and the amusing character of this exercise has served to make our meetings most informal—but we do get down to hard work, I can assure you, and feel that we are gaining much from a better knowledge of our Russian brothers."

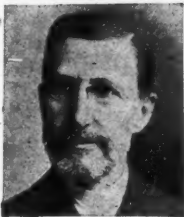
"After this pleasant expression of youthful exuberance I am not afraid to introduce a representative of the Hurlbut Circle of East Boston. You will understand me when I say that this circle represents the accumulated enthusiasm of twenty years, and they have just celebrated their twentieth anniversary." "It was a pleasure, I can assure you," said the East Boston delegate, "to be welcomed to our 'vicennial' banquet by our president, who has been the leader of the Hurlbut Circle for twenty years. Of course, there were reminiscences on the part of all, and representatives of the different C. L. S. C. classes brought greetings. Original poetry and an original hymn, and the fact that three of our original members were present, seemed to satisfy all the demands of such an occasion, but it's quite beyond my artistic powers to give you the 'atmosphere' of the reunion. When your circles reach their second golden milestone you will understand. I've had the pleasure of meeting with the Pierian Circle in Waltham, Massachusetts, who are doing fine work, and they have an affiliated afternoon class who are taking the Reading Journey Through Russia."

CHILDREN TEETHING

THE BEST OF ALL AND

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JOHN H. S. H. A. UCH, Marlborough, N. J., was cured of Loos-Motor Astasia after doctors at hospital told him 4 years ago he would never be well.

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JULIAN F. TANNER, LaFayette, La., was cured of a stroke of paralysis.

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D. F. SMITH, Greensburg, Kans., an old soldier, a mere wreck. Never a well day since 1863, was cured of heart and kidney troubles, rheumatism, etc., after doctors failed to benefit.

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"We are new Chautauquans out here in Fort Dodge, Iowa, but we already feel quite at home at The Round Table, and want you to know how the C. L. S. C. started with us. Last fall it was hardly known in our town, and I formed a little circle for my own benefit, having read one year of the course a long while ago. So much interest was shown that the circle grew till we had to call a halt on members. Everyone is very much alive, and those who can't come usually send a report of reading and response for roll-call. The worst night of the year we had twenty-three in attendance. We have tried a little work in the studies in English. Papers describing a noted man and a noted picture were read at one meeting, and the circle had to identify each from the description. The brother of one of our members has just returned from his second year's sojourn in Russia, and he has promised to send some material for our use. We have had two very interesting debates, one on Cobden and the corn-laws, and the other regarding the nature of Peter the Great's influence upon Russia. It was a very spirited occasion, and the judges decided against poor Peter."

"The Gleaners of Norfolk, Ohio, have developed quite an aptitude for debate, I understand," said Pendragon. "You see there are twenty-two of us," replied a "Gleaner", "and many of us have been working together for a decade, so we know each other's strong points pretty well. Consequently we make very careful preparations for debates. We have held three so far, taking subjects suggested in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. In each case the affirmative has won. In our debate on 'Resolved, That Canning's services to England were more far-reaching than those of Wellington', excitement ran so high that the president entirely forgot to call for the critic's report. We have done some good work on the studies in English, and without taking up any especially striking or novel methods of work, are enjoying our studies thoroughly."

"One of the delegates remarked to me as we came in," said a member of the Ledgerwood, New Jersey, Circle, "that she wanted something to give variety to her circle. I don't know that I can offer anything very original, but our meetings are always interesting. We open by answering the roll-call with a quotation from some author selected at a former gathering, with occasionally an original writing chosen from topics found in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. We have also chosen sides and quizzed

each other—the heads of the sides asking the questions and having the privilege of call-over if the opposite side fails. Our leaders always have some fresh plan. One day slips of paper were distributed, and each of us had a question to answer in condensed form in writing. Our facilities for research are confined to our own libraries, as the nearest public one is five miles away. At the close of the meetings we have a social half-hour, and our refreshments are limited to three things. We hope soon to be able to arrange for some lectures. We enjoy our work, and are much interested in our Reading Journey Through Russia."

"I may add to the suggestions already given," said Pendragon, "that new circles will find some helps in the little pamphlet on 'Local Circles' issued by the Chautauqua Institution. The January Round Table has a paragraph on 'Literary Diversions', and in The Round Table for this month our readers will, I think, be able to make good use of 'Who's Who' in Russian Literature."

"I learn from talking with various delegates and from reports constantly being received, that many circles are corresponding with individual readers or are willing to take up such correspondence, and this is welcome news. The Kimball Circle of St. Louis, I understand, keeps in touch with five members in different cities." "Yes, that is quite true," responded the delegate, "we are in splendid working order, and enjoy our meetings thoroughly. We have papers, reviews, readings, and used the fifty questions in the January CHAUTAUQUAN with good effect."

"While we are on that subject," interposed a California Chautauquan, I should like to ask for the answers to the Historical Woman. Our whole household were greatly interested in discovering her identity." Fortunately the Canandaigua Circle's president proved equal to the demand, and gave the answers to the "Historical Woman" as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Godiva. | 14. Mary Stuart. |
| 2. Elsa of Brabant. | 15. Maria Theresa. |
| 3. Katherine. | 16. Charlotte Corday. |
| 4. Lady Jane Grey. | 17. Emma, Mother of Edward the Confessor. |
| 5. Elizabeth. | 18. Salome. |
| 6. Joan of Arc. | 19. Ginevra. |
| 7. Cleopatra. | 20. Poppæa. |
| 8. Eleanor. | 21. Matilda. |
| 9. Scheherazade. | 22. Vashti. |
| 10. Anne Boleyn. | 23. Isabella. |
| 11. Helen of Troy. | |
| 12. Bloody Mary. | |
| 13. Grace Darling. | |



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 Aral—ar-al.
 Askabad—ahs-kah-bahd.
 Astrabad—ahs-trah-bahd.
 Astrakhan—ahs-trah-khan.
 Batum—bah-toom.
 Bokhara—bo-kah-rah.
 Bosphorus—bos-po-rus.
 Burma—ber-ma.
 Bushire—boo-sheer.
 Caucasus—caw-ca-sus.
 Circassians—ser-cash-ians.
 Dardanelles—dahr-da-nelz.
 Derbend—der-bend.
 Ferghana—fer-gah-nah.
 Gortchakoff—gor-chah-kof.
 Herat—her-ah.
 Hindu-kush—hin-doo-koosh.
 Ivan—e-vahn.

Kandahar—kahn-dah-hahr.
 Kashgar—kahsh-gar.
 Khiva—kee-va.
 Khokand—ko-kahnd.
 Kushk—kooshk.
 Merv—merv.
 Okhotak—o-khotsk.
 Pamir—pah-meer.
 Pendjeh—penj-deh.
 Punjab—pun-jahb.
 Samarcand—sah-mahr-cahnd.
 San Stefano—sahn stef-ah-no.
 Serakhs—say-rahks.
 Sir-Daria—ser-dahr-yah.
 Skobeleff—sko-be-lef.
 Tashkent—tahsh-kent.
 Tekke—tek-ke.
 Turkoman—ter-ko-man.
 Urals—oo-rahls.
 Yarkand—yahr-kahnd.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS

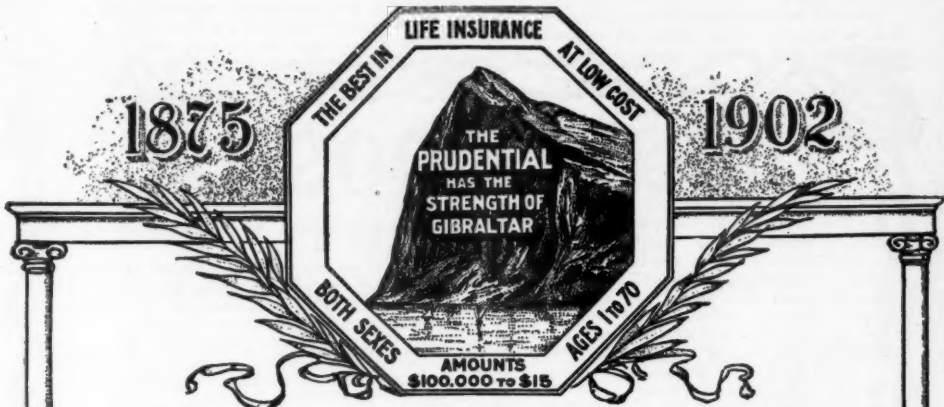
"SAXON AND SLAV"—FEBRUARY.

1. The Turks are a race regarded as related to the Mongols: a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. They include the Petchenegs, Uzbeks, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. More especially, the Ottoman Turks, who founded the Turkish Empire. They came from Central Asia to Asia Minor, where they founded a realm which soon extended to Europe. The name Saracen was applied first to a predatory Arab tribe, then to the Bedouins, later to the Arab followers of Mohammed, and finally to Moslems in general. They conquered Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, Northern Africa, Sicily, and Spain, their advance being checked at Poitiers, in France, in 732. 2. The treaty of Tilsit was the treaty made by Napoleon at Tilsit, Prussia, with Russia and Prussia, by which Prussia lost much territory to the two other powers, her harbors were closed to British trade, her army reduced, a large indemnity paid, she being thus reduced to a second-rate state. A secret conditional alliance was arranged between France and Russia. 3. England persuaded Tzar Nicholas to interpose in behalf of the Greeks. France joined England, and when the Turks refused the demands of the Western powers the French and English fleets attacked them at Navarino and totally ruined their naval power (1827). 4. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. 5. Russia can build and maintain ships of war on the Black Sea, but Turkey allows the ships of war of no foreign power to pass through the Bosphorus, except a limited number of cruisers of limited size for limited purposes, and, at Turkey's discretion, friendly warships to preserve the terms of the treaty of Paris. The United States, under a most favored nation treaty, has trade access to the Black Sea except when Turkish law forbids the export of certain products.

"A READING JOURNEY THROUGH RUSSIA"—
 FEBRUARY.

1. The Greek emperor, anxious to gain the help of the pope against the Ottomans, used his

influence at the council of 1439 in favor of the union of the Greek and Roman Churches. The Greek world protested and rejected the union. But Isidore, metropolitan of Moscow, announced at Kieff and at Moscow that he had signed the act of reconciliation, used the Latin cross at services in the Kremlin and the name of Pope Eugenius in public prayers. Vassili protested, and overwhelmed the "false shepherd" with insults, so that he fled to Rome. 2. Count Razumovsky was a man of low birth who won the favor of the Empress Elizabeth, and rose to almost supreme power in her government. His brother (by some authorities his son) Cyril was made hetman of the Cossacks and president of the Russian Academy. 3. As the wife of Ivan III and daughter of the Greek emperor, Sofia Paleologus introduced the culture of the Greeks and Italians into the Russian court. Greek books were brought into the country, and men of letters gave a new impetus to Russian civilization. 4. A war by the Cossack peasants against the invading French "to fight for the country and the holy temple of the Mother of God against an enemy who threatened to burn all the villages and to take the skin off all the inhabitants". The peasants fell upon foraging parties and marauders, and in one single district alone killed or captured three thousand Frenchmen. 5. Nikon corrected the errors which had crept into the holy books, but his reforms made him many enemies. His imperious disposition led to a misunderstanding between him and the tsar, which his enemies encouraged. He finally renounced his office as patriarch and went into voluntary exile. The council which assembled some years later approved his corrections, but condemned his treatment of the tsar, of the bishops, and clergy, and his desertion of his post. They condemned him to be imprisoned in a monastery on the White Lake. 6. Philip in 1568 unbraided Ivan and his followers, when, disguised in cloaks and preparing to start out on an expedition of pillage and murder, they came to the cathedral for his blessing.



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DOMESTIC.

January 1.—Secretary Wilson gives information showing that the beet-sugar industry will not be harmed by the reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

2.—Greetings to President Roosevelt are sent over the new cable from Hawaii.

3.—It is believed that the United States favors referring the Chinese indemnity controversy to The Hague Tribunal.

5. The supreme court decides the Russian sugar bounty case in favor of this government.

6.—The coal strike commission begins its session in Philadelphia. Andrew Carnegie offers \$1,500,000 for the erection of thirty libraries in Philadelphia.

7.—The president sends the annual report of the Philippine commission to congress, and urges the appropriation of \$3,000,000 to relieve distress in the islands. Baron von Sternberg is to succeed Dr. von Holleben as German ambassador to the United States.

10.—President Roosevelt objects to the candidacy of Reed Smoot for United States senator from Utah because of the Mormon oath renouncing all allegiance to the state.

12.—The administration of Governor Dole in Hawaii is criticized by the visiting senate committee.

13.—Judge William H. Taft refuses the offer of a place on the supreme bench, believing that his duty is to remain civil governor of the Philippines.

15.—The president signs a bill to suspend the duties on coal for one year.

19.—The Chicago grand jury returns true bills against forty-five individuals and corporations for an alleged coal conspiracy.

20.—Minister Bowen arrives in Washington. A petition from Aguinaldo suggesting a plan of relief for the Philippines is sent to congress by Secretary Root.

21.—The president signs the bill for the reorganization of the national guard of the states.

22.—The Panama Canal treaty with Colombia is signed in Washington. The United States holds that the Isle of Pines is not under Cuban jurisdiction.

24.—The Alaskan boundary dispute is to be referred to a commission of three American and three English jurists.

25.—It is announced that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy will raise the Venezuelan blockade only simultaneously.

29.—A bill is introduced in the house to increase the president's salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

31.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, intimates that a new scale must be agreed to or a general strike in the bituminous fields will take place April 1. The senate passes the house bill creating a general staff for the army.

FOREIGN.

January 1.—King Edward is proclaimed emperor of India at the coronation durbar at Delhi.

3.—German marines land at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to cover the seizure of vessels in the inner harbor by the blockading fleet.

4.—The sultan of Morocco becomes reconciled to his brother, and the rebellion is reported practically at an end.

7.—All the ministers of the powers in Peking, except the American envoy, sign the note warning China that she must pay the Boxer indemnity in gold. Austria-Hungary and Italy will probably join Great Britain in protesting against the granting of permission to Russia to send torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles.

8.—The Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson is appointed archbishop of Canterbury.

10.—A lunatic fires into the royal procession of King Alfonso as it is coming from church in Madrid.

11.—Reports from Morocco indicate further trouble.

12.—United States Ambassador McCormick presents his credentials to the czar. President Castro insists that the blockade of Venezuela be raised before negotiations proceed.

13.—The Colombian government has offered to refer the question of the rental of the Panama Canal to The Hague Tribunal, but the United States rejects the offer. M. Bourgeois is again elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

14.—To meet the financial difficulty in South Africa the imperial government and the mine-owners of two colonies pledge \$150,000,000 each as a war contribution.

15.—Macedonian revolutionists plan a general uprising in the spring. Ex-members of the revolutionary army in Cuba threaten revolt if not paid by March 1. Nearly 70,000 peasants are reported starving in Northern Sweden.

16.—The German crown prince is visiting the czar. The German reichstag adopts a resolution aimed at the "most favored nation" treaties with the United States and Argentine.

17.—The German warship *Panther* shells Fort San Carlos, Venezuela.

19.—China announces that it is impossible to meet the war indemnity on a gold basis.

21.—Three German vessels again bombard Fort San Carlos.

22.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos continues.

23.—Colonel Arthur Lynch is convicted in London of high treason in fighting for the Boers, and sentenced to death.

25.—Hostilities continue in Morocco. Germany claims the bombardment of Fort San Carlos was forced.

28.—The allied powers check peace negotiations by demanding that their claims be paid before those of other nations.

29.—Minister Bowen refuses to agree to the demand of the allied powers.

30.—The confusion arising from the demand of the allies for preferential treatment is somewhat allayed by the arrival in the United States of Baron von Sternberg with assurances of Germany's friendship.

OBITUARY.

January 5.—Ex-Premier Sagasta dies in Madrid.

18.—Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York and ex-member of congress, dies in New York. M. de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, dies from apoplexy.

20.—Julian Ralph, the famous newspaper correspondent, dies in New York, aged fifty-four.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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Advance Announcements for
AMERICAN YEAR



MUCH interest is already being shown in the plans for the Chautauqua Reading Course for the American Year of 1903-4. It is evident even at this early date that the American Year study material will be of unusual strength. The expansion of America, and American influences during the last few years opens a most inviting field for reading and study.

The Following Features will be among the leading articles in the Chautauquan, beginning in the issue for September, 1903.

"A READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDER LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES."

Continuing the famous Chautauqua Reading Journey series. Nine articles, showing what is worth while to see and why, in British North America, Alaska, Hawaii, Central America, Mexico and the Islands of the Caribbean Sea. The illustration of these articles will make them of especial interest. The territory of our next door neighbor contains much that is picturesque and strangely interesting.

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

A comprehensive popular review of the history of the United States as made by the race elements which have entered into the development of the country and the life of its people. What immigration has done for us—both good and evil. How our institutions have been molded by the elements which have come into the country. Surviving foreign communities as they exist among us today. Nine papers. With illustrations, maps and diagrams.

"AMERICAN ARTISTS AND THEIR ART."

A review of the significance and development of the native art, profusely illustrated, with reproductions of typical productions. Nine papers.

"THE CIVIC RENASCENCE."

Particularly within the last decade there has arisen a type of civic spirit which manifests itself in a multitude of interesting forms. To group these activities and show their meaning will be a distinct service. "The New Civic Spirit," "The Training of the Citizen," "The Making of the City," "The Return to Nature," are titles which will indicate the scope of the treatment of this vital subject, to which so much organized and unorganized attention is being given.

"INTERPRETATION OF CURRENT EVENTS."

Most people read a bit here, pick up a bit there, and skim an article somewhere, gaining only a mass of indistinct, unrelated impressions. THE CHAUTAUQUAN, by giving a comparatively brief but comprehensive historical view of the important topics of the day, sets up a standard in relation to which all one's reading on this subject naturally falls into place. The detached, floating, incomplete news of the hour is referred to a standard of comparison, gaps are filled, relative importance is established, and the essentials are more easily remembered through the law of association. In other words, one has established a base line of discrimination, from an intelligent student point of view; one will get definite results from one's reading concerning current events. The grouping of articles by acknowledged authorities, the presentation of bibliographies and references, the preparation of programs for making the most of all one's reading, and the editorial "Highways and Byways" commenting upon the progress of the world as related to the basic topics under consideration. This has been aptly termed "The Chautauqua Method of Studying Current Events." The method is not only sound in an educational sense, but it is a real time-saver for people nowadays, for whose attention all kinds of publications clamor.

Chautauqua Addresses

Two of the addresses delivered from the Chautauqua Platform are now issued in booklet form. Others will appear from time to time.



A Secret in Education

By Bishop John H. Vincent

Bishop Vincent's return to Chautauqua after several years' absence and his enthusiastic reception by the great audience that listened to this address will long be remembered by those who heard it. The booklet contains a handsome half-tone engraving of the speaker.

Labor and Capital

By Senator M. A. Hanna

This magnificent address was one of the great events of the season at Chautauqua. Thoroughly non-partisan, fair and unbiased, it is a noteworthy contribution to the literature of the great problem. Authorized edition, containing a new and very fine portrait of Senator Hanna.



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The Chautauqua

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY AND AUGUST

1903.

- | | |
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| I. English Language and Literature. | VII. Religious Teaching. |
| II. Modern Languages. | VIII. Library School. |
| III. Classical Languages. | IX. Music. |
| IV. Mathematics and Science. | X. Fine Arts. |
| V. Social Science. | XI. Arts and Crafts. |
| VI. Psychology and Pedagogy. | XII. Expression. |
| Kindergarten. | XIII. Physical Education. |
| Classes for Boys and Girls. | XIV. Domestic Science. |
| Tutoring. | XV. Practical Arts. |
| N. Y. Institute. | Time Schedule. |
| | Fees. |

THE FACULTY

The personnel of the Faculty of the Chautauqua Summer School this year will be unusually strong. Professor Burton will give instruction in English, and Professor W. D. MacClintock, of the University of Chicago, will also give two courses in this school. The number of courses in Social Science will be increased. Dr. Earl Barnes will offer courses in Pedagogy. Professor Walter D. Scott, of Northwestern University, will have charge of the Psychology.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The School of Physical Education with the enlarged gymnasium and increased staff offers unequalled facilities to teachers and students of physical culture and to those who wish to build up their bodies or to take corrective work.

Chautauqua Institution,

Summer Schools

FRENCH

Instruction in the French Department will be given by the Alliance Francaise, a national organization organized to promote the study of the French language and literature. The Alliance is now co-operating with the University of Chicago and other institutions and its methods are meeting with distinct success. The Alliance will conduct courses at Chautauqua for beginners and for advanced students, and it is believed that this announcement will be welcomed by the increasing number interested in the study of the French language and literature.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

As the work of this school has grown to such an extent that a larger teaching force is necessary, it is a pleasure to announce that Mr. S. H. Clark and Mrs. Emily E. Bishop will have associated with them as a third principal Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, whose reputation as a reader, teacher and lecturer on literature and art is the best introduction. Mrs. Baker is held by discriminating critics to be among the foremost interpreters of America.

MUSIC

Mr. Alfred Hallam, whose work as Director of Music last year met with such marked success, will have charge of the music again this season. Dr. Carl E. Dufft will continue in charge of the Vocal Department. In order to accommodate the large number of pupils Dr. Dufft will be assisted by Mr. John Watkins. Mrs. Carl E. Dufft will have charge of beginners and Mr. Emilio Agramonte will give special instruction in French and Italian vocal literature and opera.

The band and orchestra will this year be engaged directly by the management and in this way it is hoped that a company of musicians will be gathered that will offer pleasure at the band concerts, open air concerts, etc., even exceeding previous years.

The new Chautauqua Hymnal will also be used this season for the first time.

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Chautauqua, New York

Chautauqua

A System of Popular Education

30th ANNUAL ASSEMBLY. July 2--Aug. 30, 1903. Chautauqua, N. Y.

The plan adopted last year of assigning special topics each week of the season will be generally followed this year. Each week will be under the direction of a specialist in the subject chosen.

Association Week.

July 6-11.

Devoted to the interests of the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations for young people. The subjects will cover the work in the city, in the country, in colleges, in churches, among railroad men, the international work, etc. There will also be athletic contests, open-air meetings and conferences.

Civic Week.

July 13-18.

In co-operation with the American League for Civic Improvement. A presentation of the various aspects of municipal and community life, with particular reference to public improvements. The plans include a series of consecutive study conferences running through the week for a more technical consideration of the subject. The list of speakers includes: Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago; Mr. Albert Kelsey, Superintendent of the Municipal Improvement Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Mr. John Quincy Adams, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of the American League for Civic Improvement, and others.

Woman's Week.

July 20-25.

Woman's Club interests and woman's interests in general will be given special consideration by representatives of leading city, state and national organizations. Speakers of national reputation will be secured and the topics will cover the varied interests and needs of the home, the club, the community, etc.

Mission Week.

July 27--August 1.

A consideration of missions in a comprehensive and helpful way. The philosophical as well as the spiritual side of missionary effort will be discussed, together with the most successful methods and evidences of progress in mission fields. Dr. Henry C. Mable, of Boston, will preach the missionary sermon and will conduct conferences. President G. Stanley Hall will also deliver several lectures having special application to missions.

Liquor Problem Week.

August 3-8.

A broad survey of this field from the physiological, sociological, moral and religious points of view. A discussion of the use of stimulants; the relation of bad housing, poor food, education, religion, etc., to intemperance. An effort will be made to have the different aspects presented by leading workers from a non-partisan standpoint.

Essentials of the Religious Life.

August 10-15.

A presentation by leading men of the fundamental principles of Christianity on which it is believed there is entire agreement. The purpose is to point out and emphasize this common ground of unity. The essentials of the genuinely spiritual life, and not the non-essentials, will be discussed by such men as Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York; Dr. J. M. Buckley, of *The Christian Advocate*; Dr. H. L. Willett, of the University of Chicago, and other religious leaders. This week will be under the direction of Dr. George L. Robinson, of McCormick Theological Seminary, who will also preach and conduct conferences.

Popular Education Week.

August 17-22.

A series of addresses by prominent educators on summer schools, night schools, settlements, university extension courses, home reading courses, popular lectures, correspondence instruction, and popular education. Technical pedagogical discussions will be avoided and stress will be laid on the vital problems and methods.

Employers' and Employees' Week.

August 24-29.

The point of view of the employed and the employer will be presented by able representatives of both sides. The discussion will include practical methods of co-operation, a consideration of trades unions, the industrial combinations, etc.

**SPECIAL
WEEKS**

Chautauqua Institution,

Institution

A System of Popular Education

30th ANNUAL ASSEMBLY. July 2--Aug. 30, 1903. Chautauqua, N. Y.

At this time, when negotiations for many of the important speakers are pending, it is impossible to give a complete list of the engagements for the summer. The following, however, are some of those already engaged for the program for 1903.

Sermons and Devotional Hours.

Dr. George Adam Smith, of Scotland.
President Henry C. King, of Oberlin College.

Dr. Henry C. Mabie, of the American Missionary Union.
President J. W. Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York.
Dr. George L. Robinson, of McCormick Theologica Seminary.

Dr. Henry L. Willett, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Lecture Courses.

President G. Stanley Hall.
Dr. Earl Barnes, of Philadelphia.
Dr. Richard Burton, of Boston.
Dr. C. F. Aked, of England.
Professor W. D. MacClintock, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. S. C. Schmucker, of West Chester, Pa.
Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York.
Professor Richard Moulton, of the University of Chicago.

Other lecturers engaged are:

Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton.
Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago.

Prof. J. H. Montgomery, of Allegheny College.

President J. H. McFarland, of the American League for Civic Improvement.

Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, of New York.
Prof. Anna B. Comstock, of Cornell University.

Dr. Thomas E. Green.

Readers.

Mr. Leland Powers.
Madame Bertha Kunz-Baker.
Mr. S. H. Clark.
Dr. Richard Burton.

PARTIAL LIST OF THOSE ENGAGED

A CALENDAR OF SPECIAL DAYS

Opening of Season, July 2.
Opening of Summer Schools, July 6.
Woman's Day, July 22.
Field Day, July 25.
Missionary Sunday, July 26.
National Army Day, Aug. 1.
Tennis Tournament, Aug. 3.
Old First Night, Aug. 4.
Denominational Day, Aug. 5.
C. L. S. C. Rallying Day, Aug. 6.

25th Anniversary C. L. S. C., Aug. 8.
Aquatic Day, Aug. 11.
Schools Close, Aug. 14.
Dedication St. Paul's Grove, Aug. 15.
C. L. S. C. Halling Day, Aug. 16.
C. L. S. C. Recognition Day, Aug. 19.
Grange Day, Aug. 22.
Season Closes, Aug. 30.

THE SUMMER SESSION

The summer session of the Assembly for the coming season promises to be one of unusual interest. Distinguished clergymen have been engaged for Sunday sermons and devotional hours during the week. The list of those who are to give lecture courses includes authorities on subjects which are occupying public attention. In making the program, however, education and entertainment are both kept in mind and a wide range of interesting and attractive subjects will be discussed.

CHAUTAUQUA ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Arts and Crafts School established under such favorable auspices last year will be continued during the coming season. The staff will be enlarged and the equipment will be improved. Courses include bench work, art furniture, wood carving, fire etching, art metal work, basket weaving, book binding, Venetian iron work, whittling, paper and cardboard construction clay modelling, leather and bead work, pottery, printing and design.

Chautauqua Art Furniture

Friends of Chautauqua will be glad to learn that the Chautauqua Arts and Crafts shop will be open the year round for the manufacture of art furniture and other artistic work. While the beginning is necessarily modest at first, it represents, (1) an effort to establish a standard of simplicity and dignity in household furniture and decoration; (2) to associate the name of Chautauqua with a truer expression in material things of the art ideal; and, (3) it is a distinct contribution to the community life at Chautauqua which is no longer to be regarded as confined to the summer but as extending throughout the year. It is hoped that all Chautauquans will support this undertaking. Circulars will be cheerfully furnished by the Director of the Arts and Crafts School, Chautauqua, New York.

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The Chautauquan for 1903 will be indispensable to the person who desires a magazine of "Things worth while". All the features which have given THE CHAUTAUQUAN its distinctive place in American periodical literature will be continued and special attention given to new fields which are well within the scope of the magazine. George B. Hodge, educational secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, writes: "For many years I have subscribed for THE CHAUTAUQUAN and have read it with much interest. It is the best periodical I know for developing habits of systematic reading and thought culture in general literature, also for keeping abreast of the times in the world's civilization. We should be glad if thousands of young men could be numbered among its readers."

Good Housekeeping A practically helpful magazine. Full of "homey" things and setting high ideals, both ethical and practical, before its readers. It is full of good sense, thoroughly up-to-date and within the comprehension of everyone. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

Public Opinion is an illustrated 32-page weekly magazine of current events, comments and cartoons. The best from 3,000 periodicals keeps its readers sufficiently well posted to intelligently discuss political, social and scientific questions. It gives over 1,700 pages of reading matter yearly and over 1,000 illustrations.

Everybody's Magazine It is a clean, bright, wholesome, entertaining family magazine. In quality and quantity of reading matter, illustrations, printing and paper it is a great American Magazine, though the regular price is only **One Dollar a Year, 10 cents a copy**. The aim of Everybody's Magazine is to give its readers each month interesting, vital and well-written stories and articles, with the finest illustrations that can be procured from artists using either the brush or the camera. It is just as good as money and the best editors can make it, and is worthy a place in every American home. JOHN WANAMAKER, Publisher.

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Pets and Animals

is the boys' and girls' own magazine about nature, which entertains and teaches without preaching. It is for the youngster who "wants to know." It helps him to find out many wonderful things about nature which he never dreamed of before and then encourages him to tell about what he has discovered. Nature study is now a part of every child's education, and the Junior Naturalist Club movement has already become nation wide. Under the auspices of Cornell University, and with the co-operation of Chautauqua, this movement marks a significant advance in educational work. PETS AND ANIMALS is the medium through which this nature study reaches the children of America. Helpful, uplifting literature for home reading by the little people that can be used in the school rooms as well is presented in PETS AND ANIMALS in its attractive, well-illustrated pages. PETS AND ANIMALS is a little magazine for little folks, and one from which grown folks can learn a great deal. It is published every month. It is artistically printed on the most suitable paper and beautifully illustrated. By getting the children interested in the commonplace things that surround us, PETS AND ANIMALS seeks to teach them that the humblest pebble or the rankest weed is a history that should be read. Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year.

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Chautauqua Junior



THE study of nature by both old and young is one of the most significant educational movements of the times. The realization of the fact that nature affords an unlimited field for the most entertaining kind of study, in comparison with which school text books are dry indeed, has worked wonders in the development of many a child mind. Show a child a few interesting things about some common object, that he has seen every day but never really known, and you open up a new world to him, a fairy-land almost. He begins to "see things" and "wants to know" in a way that will surprise you. Nature study properly conducted is more like play than study. The Cornell University system of nature study as prepared for the public school pupils of New York State has become famous through its success in enlisting the interest of children, and Junior Naturalist Clubs have organized all over New York.

Mr. John W. Spencer, superintendent of the Bureau of Nature Study of Cornell, is "Uncle John" to all Junior Naturalists and has supervision of all their clubs. The success of the Junior Naturalist Clubs in New York has caused a demand for a similar plan of nature study from all parts of the United States, and arrangements have been made to supply it



"UNCLE JOHN"

Chautauqua "The Largest Institution for Popular Education in the World," has arranged with Cornell University to take charge of the Junior Naturalist Club work outside of the State of New York. Clubs organized in other states will be known as the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs. The lessons used will be those prepared by Cornell University for the clubs of New York, and the Chautauqua Junior Naturalists will be looked after by "Uncle John," just as are their numerous fellow club members in the Empire State.

"THE CHAUTAUQUAN" and "PETS AND ANIMALS"

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Naturalist Clubs

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Pets and Animals is a bright, wide-awake, illustrated juvenile magazine in which the Junior Naturalist Club department is to be a leading feature. Each month this journal also contains anecdotes and true stories about home pets, wild animals, birds, etc. A Band of Mercy department, Puzzles, Practical Hints on the Care of Animals, and a great many illustrations reproduced from photographs contribute to making Pets and Animals a strong favorite with all whose hearts are young. Sample copies of Pets and Animals are sent for the asking.

HOW TO FORM CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS

A teacher or parent should always direct the organization of a club, and send the names of its members to the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Department of PETS AND ANIMALS, Springfield, Ohio.

The dues of members of the club are to be paid by reading the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Department in PETS AND ANIMALS. You will be a member in good standing as long as you read this department every month.

At the end of the school year you can fill out a small blank which will be printed in PETS AND ANIMALS, showing that you have read this department every month. For this work you will receive an engraved Chautauqua certificate bearing your name and that of your club, signed by "Uncle John" and an officer of Chautauqua Institution.

If during every month of your school year you should send to "Uncle John," in our care, a letter that you have written, telling of the things you have observed, we will make you a present of a packet of selected flower seeds. If you write "Uncle John" as often as every other month, we will give you a pretty picture.

Should your club desire a charter, one will be furnished for a dollar, with a supply of buttons for its members. This charter is a very handsome document, and your club will be proud of it, for its own sake and because it will show to visitors to your school that you are engaged in nature study with the many thousands of other children who are following the work under the guidance of Cornell University and Chautauqua.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

On the "CHAUTAUQUAN" and "PETS AND ANIMALS" for Junior Naturalist Workers.

The subscription price of the CHAUTAUQUAN is \$2 a year, and of PETS AND ANIMALS 50 cents a year.

PETS AND ANIMALS will be furnished to Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs of ten or more members at ten cents per member for the school year—all to be sent to one address.

Any teacher or parent who organizes a Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club may have the CHAUTAUQUAN for twelve months and ten copies of PETS AND ANIMALS each month of the school year for \$2.50. PETS AND ANIMALS for additional members, 10 cents per member.

Any teacher who may secure two yearly subscriptions for the CHAUTAUQUAN at \$2 each, will be given the magazine one year absolutely free of charge. For four yearly subscriptions for the CHAUTAUQUAN, at \$2 each, we will give that magazine one year free and twenty copies of PETS AND ANIMALS for every month of the school year.

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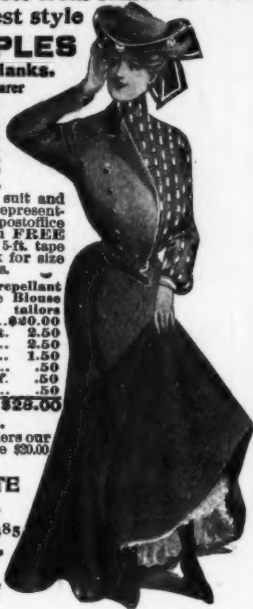
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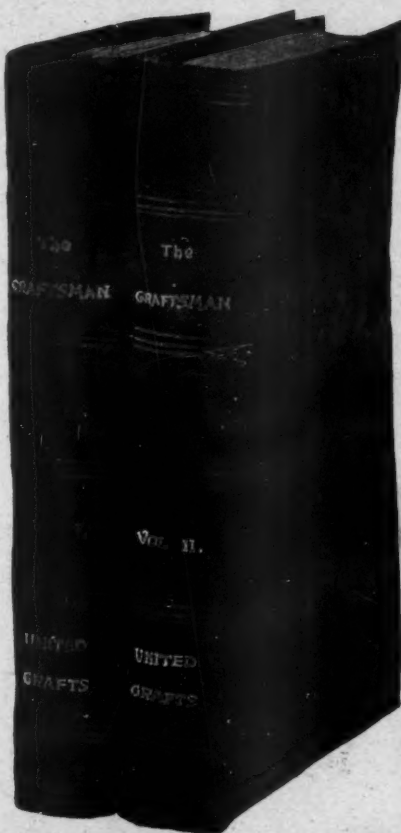
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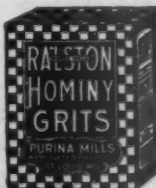
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